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25 March 1985

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BURNEI

BRIEFS

THATCHER TO VISIT KUALA LUMPUR--The British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, will visit Brunei on the 9th of next month, the first by a British premier to the sultanate. THE BORNEO BULLETIN, describing the visit as historic, quoted the high commissioner to Brunei, Mr Francis Cornish, as saying that the trip is very significant. Mrs Thatcher's talks with Brunei officials are expected to cover a variety of topics of mutual interests. Brunei will be her third stop in the course of a 9-day tour of Southeast Asia. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Mar 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/603

CAMBODIA

POSSIBILITY OF RESISTANCE INVOLVEMENT IN ARMS TRAFFICKING

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 3-9 Feb 85 pp 26-27

[Article: "The Smuggling Route of the 'Greens and Reds,' From Nam Yun to Bangkok and Umphang"]

[Text] Southern Ubon Ratchathani Province is a place that now interests people just as much as Taphraya and Aranyaprathet. People who go to Na Chaluai and Nam Yun find that the situation there is very tense. Visitors can hear the sound of artillery and small arms fire and see both Cambodian and Thai refugees. Rumors are rife throughout Ubon Ratchathani and neighboring provinces that the Vietnamese have occupied Nam Yun. But while honest people are trying to deal with the threat of war, a group of evil people has taken this opportunity to smuggle timber and weapons to Bangkok. Who are these dishonest people?

The Path of the Urban Godfathers

Ubon Ratchathani Province is a large province with 21 districts. It is well-known because of the great influence of a national-level merchant who amassed a fortune by almost completely destroying the forest in one part of the province. His descendants have followed in his path and entered national politics and [one] has been appointed a minister.

Even though he has now reduced his "godfather" role, he still has great prestige among most politicians in the northeast.

A news source in Ubon Ratchathani City said that in Ubon Ratchathani City, the province's trade center, the influential groups can be divided into three major groups: the movie theater group, the hotel, mill and distillery group and the massage parlor and bar group. Each group has become wealthy by trading in illegal goods such as opium and heroin. Besides this, there is a "dark governor." This person took the same path as "So." He has now established a base in the mass media just like "So."

"Business in Ubon Ratchathani has begun to falter. But there is one bright spot, that is, the illegal lottery. The major lotteries are all operated by merchants who live in the city. The villagers here play the illegal lottery three times a month. That is, they play the numbers lottery twice and the savings lottery once. Ninety-nine percent of the villagers play the lottery," said the same news source.

The outlying districts border other countries. For example, Chanuman, Khemmarat and Khong Chiam districts are located on the Mekong River. Nam Yun and Na Chaluai districts are located next to the Dong Rak mountain range. Wherever there is a border, there is a black market. Most of the villagers in these areas sell goods on the black market.

Timber Smuggling Along the Border

The Dong Rak mountain range forms a natural boundary between Thailand and Cambodia. The great forests there have provided good havens for the Khmer national liberation groups. But at the same time, these forests have proven to be a great attraction, like honey attracting a bee. In the past, this was the area of activity of the lower northeastern CPT, Region 11. It was very difficult for officials to go into that area. Now, it is fairly easy to go there since the old CPT has disappeared from that area.

A news source in Nam Yun District said that the Cambodians living along the border are now making a living by selling the timber on their "N.S. 3" plots [land to which people have been granted title after putting the land to use] to small merchants, who go and purchase the timber and take it to the sawmills. The villagers sell it at a very low price, that is, approximately 100-150 baht per tree. Besides the local merchants, merchants from Bangkok purchase blackwood that has been cut into 2 X 1 meter boards. They have the villagers smuggle the lumber over the mountains along the border. They pay about 250 baht per board. But when the lumber reaches Bangkok, it soars in price since blackwood makes beautiful furniture.

"From what I have seen, those who come to purchase [timber] bring green vans from Bangkok. These are special vehicles. I don't want to say any more. These vehicles have special privileges. No police official dares search them," said the news source about the merchants from Bangkok. Also, these green vans have the "Yankanphi" government seal on the side. But these vehicles do not belong to any government unit. Many people say that these people are more influential than state officials.

The lumber is taken to Bangkok, the final destination before the lumber is used to make various goods. But the forests have been destroyed since this has been going on for many years.

Digging Up Communist Treasures and Selling Them to the Karens

As mentioned above, this area used to be an area of operations of the lower northeastern CPT, or Region 11 as it was called. When the party split apart, the members who lived in the jungle left the jungle. But they abandoned their weapons in the jungle. There are unconfirmed reports that there are still some communists who refuse to return home and who are living among the Cambodians under the control of Pol Pot.

"As for weapons smuggling, we know that people have dug up old weapons that were buried. They have obtained large numbers of weapons. Those engaged in this are people who used to live in the jungle here. But we don't know what they do with the weapons. Officials are monitoring this, but they have never caught anyone red-handed," said an administrative official in Nam Yun District.

From an investigation by an ISOC [Internal Security Operations Command] intelligence agent, it was learned that old CPT weapons are dug up in order to sell them to the Karens, who need more weapons to fight Burma. The weapons are transported in green vans. These vehicles go to Bangkok before turning north. People began smuggling these weapons just recently. It is worth noting that the Cambodians who are trying to liberate their country allow these people to do this and that they do not need these old weapons themselves.

The dark influences are gaining greater and greater influence, and it will be harder and harder to control them. Today, even Gen Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior, has become discouraged about suppressing the influential people, particularly the ore smugglers in the south. The minister said that these people are difficult to suppress. His words reflect the fact that these influential people and dark powers really are quite powerful. Thus, the villagers in Nam Yun are resigned to the smugglers hauling off the natural resources day after day.

There is little chance of exposing the smuggling operations of the "greens" and "reds," who have coordinated their immediate interests to the point where they are all bandits. There are certainly no "idealists" left.

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CSO: 4207/140

INDONESIA

JAKARTA DAILIES COMMENT ON MILITARY AID TO CGDK

BK271640 [Editorial Report] In connection with the call made by ASEAN foreign ministers in Bangkok on 12 February for international military aid to the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by Prince Sihanouk, three Jakarta newspapers carry editorials on 13 February commenting on the ASEAN foreign ministers' call.

SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian, in its 400-word editorial on page 6, considers the call self-contradictory because on the one hand, ASEAN has expressed desire to hold a serious dialogue with Vietnam for a peaceful solution to the Cambodian problem by appointing Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja as liaison man, while on the other hand ASEAN also calls for international military aid for the Cambodian resistance fighters. SINAR HARAPAN says that the issuance of continued hostile statements against Vietnam will not help accelerate the process of seeking a peaceful solution to the Cambodian conflict. The daily also asks whether such military aid will be able to end the conflict and which countries are willing to provide such aid.

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian says in its 400-word editorial on page 4 that ASEAN efforts thus far to help the Cambodian conflict have been futile. The daily says that Vietnam will withdraw from Cambodia through military means but the problem is whether the Cambodian resistance fighters will be able to drive them out. The editorial says that many experts doubt the ability of the fighters in terms of number, arms and military techniques, and, for this reason, mere military assistance to the Cambodian fighters will not solve the problem. It points out that the sovereignty of Cambodia depends on Hanoi's goodwill, which is an unlikely thing, because there are increasing signs that Hanoi wants to place all of Indochina under its supremacy. It is also difficult to expect the Soviet Union to stop its military aid to Vietnam because more aid to Vietnam means a stronger foothold for Moscow in Southeast Asia. KOMPAS ends its editorial by wondering whether it is possible to expect unrest and chaos within Vietnam itself due to the people's worsening lives and dissatisfaction over growing Soviet domination.

Jakarta JAKARTA POST in English in its 250-word page 4 editorial describes the call for international military aid as an indication that the six noncommunist ASEAN countries have dropped their wait-and-see policy after Hanoi's failure to respond their September 1983 joint appeal. ASEAN now seems to consider that

the guerrillas should be provided with better and more powerful arms to get Vietnam bogged down further in Cambodia to make it feel the heavy cost of its invasion. The daily concludes by saying that ASEAN should remain firm and consistent in its stand on Cambodia, while keeping the door open for Hanoi to come to a conference table--not from the position of might, but in the spirit of right.

CSO: 4213/164

INDONESIA

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ON INDONESIAN PERSONALITIES

[Unless otherwise noted, the following information on Indonesian personalities has been extracted from Indonesian language sources published in Jakarta.]

MAJ GEN MONTOLALU DJHS--Police Major General J. F. R. Montolalu, deputy commander for operations of the Indonesian Police, died in Sumber Waras Hospital on 31 December of a liver complaint which he had suffered from over the past several months. General Montolalu, who had not yet been formally installed in office as deputy commander for operations, had previously been assistant for police intelligence to the commander of the Indonesian Police. In 1983 he had been chief of Police Region IX in Central Java. At the beginning of 1982 he served as chief of Police Region II in North Sumatra. [Excerpts] [Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 2 Jan 85 p 3] 5170

Lt COL ABDUL MUNIR--Lt Col (Infantry) Abdul Munir is scheduled to be installed in office as the mayor of Central Jakarta, replacing H. A. Soeminto Hadisiswoyo, who had served in that position for 6 years. The formal installation in office will take place on 29 January at the office of the mayor of Central Jakarta. Before assuming the post of mayor of Central Jakarta, Lt Col Abdul Munir had been chief of staff of Infantry Brigade I/Jaya Sakti. He is well-known in official circles, and particularly among officials of the Jakarta city administration, because for about 3 years he was the commander of Military Sub-District 0501 in Central Jakarta. This 1965 graduate of the National Military Academy was born in Medan [North Sumatra] 43 years ago. He began his career in the Indonesian Armed Forces as a platoon commander in Military Region XIV/ Hasanuddin. Subsequent positions he held included that of commander of Infantry Battalion 202/TM, chief of the Operations Bureau in the office of assistant two for operations in Military Region V/Jakarta, and 4 years as a trainer and teacher at the Air Force Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy in Magelang [Central Java]. Apart from attending the National Military Academy, Lt Col Abdul Munir, who has three children, has also attended the Basic Officers' Course, the Basic Paratrooper Course, the Army section of the Armed Forces Staff and Command School, the Junior Officers' Training Course, and the 12th Indonesian Armed Forces Civil Assistance Training Course. He led a good will mission from the Army Section of the Indonesian Armed Forces Academy on a visit to Australia. Lt Col Abdul Munir holds six medals and decorations, including

the Satya Lencana Medal for Operation IX and the Raksa Dharma medal awarded in connection with Operation Wibawa in Irian Jaya. [Text] [Jakarta HARIAN UMUM AB in Indonesian 24 Jan 85 p 2] 5170

COLONEL (INFANTRY) RUDITO DIES--Colonel (Infantry) Rudito, the commander of Military District 164/Wirayudha (East Timor), died on 26 January 1985 in the Netherlands after undergoing medical treatment for some time. The remains of the deceased arrived at Halim Perdanakusumah Air Force Base on 28 January and were received at a military ceremony. His remains will be buried in Tegal [Central Java]. The late Colonel Rudito graduated from the Military Academy in 1962. He was known as a highly dedicated field officer who had a great deal of military experience. Rudito earned several decorations for his successful performance on a number of missions, including the Satya Lencana medal for Military Operation IV in South Sulawesi and the Satya Lencana Penegak medal for his participation in operations against the G30S/PKI [abortive communist coup d'etat in 1965]. The deceased graduated from the Joint Staff and Command School in 1978. He served as a platoon commander in Military Region IV/Sriwijaya, in an infantry battalion assigned to KOSTRAD [Army Strategic Reserve Command], as a deputy assistant for intelligence in KOSTRAD, as assistant for logistics to the commanding general of commandos, as commander of Infantry Brigade 7/Rimba Raya, as commander of Military District 023/Kawal Samudera, and as commander of Military Region II/Bukit Barison. His last assignment was as commander of Military District 164/Wirayudha under Military District XVI/Udayana, with his headquarters in Dili [East Timor]. [Text] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 30 Jan 85 p 12] 5170

CSO: 4213/159

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

IRIAN JAYA TRANSMIGRATION--The government is not going to reduce the dispatch of transmigrants to Irian Jaya Province for resettlement. Transmigration Minister Martono said this to newsmen after meeting with President Suharto at Bina Graha presidential office this morning. According to Minister Martono, the government will even intensify transmigration to Irian Jaya Province, but the implementation will be done more carefully so as to avoid [word indistinct] between the new settlers and the native people. The transmigration minister said the government is studying the best approach for coping with transmigration problems in various regions, including in Irian Jaya. [Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 25 Feb 85 BK]

AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY--John Muzhar, replacing former Indonesian Ambassador to Norway Husodo Notodirjo, presented his credentials to King Olav V in Oslo on 20 February. [Summary] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Feb 85 BK]

ARMED FORCES ACADEMY COMMANDANT--The Indonesian Armed Forces commander, General Benni Murdani, in Jakarta yesterday installed Lieutenant General Kahpi Suriadirja as the new commandant general of the Republic of Indonesian Armed Forces Academy, replacing Lt Gen Murgito. [Excerpt] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 22 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4213/164

LAOS

CONDITIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP, DUTIES FOR LPRP CADRES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 23, 24, 26, 30 Nov 84 p 3

[23 Nov 84 p 3]

[Text] LPRP members are front-line combatants who have awakened to the revolutionary theory and movement and who have an unshakeable ideology. They are not afraid to sacrifice their lives. They are not afraid of any hardship and serve the party's revolution with unity. They have awakened and have learned to sacrifice their lives for Communist ideology.

As stated in the LPRP regulations, the duties of the party members are:

1. Determinedly become a driving force in carrying out the policies, plenums, and orders of the party and government, strongly endure all difficulties, succeed in the duties assigned by the party, and participate in national defense and socialist construction.
2. Put their effort into learning Marxist-Leninist theory, the party policies, culture, technology, specialized tasks, occupational subjects, and state economic and social management in order to unendingly increase the level of capability in every aspect, try to train themselves, be loyal to the party and the socialist nation and always consider the benefit of the whole before their own individual benefit, be ready to make sacrifices for the country, determinedly carry out their duties for the transformation and construction of socialism, diligently work for the benefit of society and protect socialist property, be thrifty and honest, live a simple life, and be against luxury, greed and theft of public property.
3. Pay attention to constructing and strengthening the party in every way, strictly [follow] the organization and party regulations, raise the collective awareness, revolutionary alertness and party protection to a high level, keep the secrets of the party, the government and the mass organizations, regularly participate in the activities of the party chapter, determinedly publicize the party making self-criticism and mutual criticism important in improving solidarity and unity within the party, raise the level of leadership of the party, and completely oppose any ideology and any act of separation, favoritism and intentional violation of discipline and anything that could cause damage to the party's interests.

4. Respect, ensure, and promote the right of collective mastery of the masses, always remain firmly involved with the masses, train, organize, lead and become a model for the masses in carrying out the plans and policies and the policies of the party and government, be concerned with the material and spiritual standard of living of the masses and always learn from the masses.

5. Firmly grasp and correctly carry out the policy on ethnic groups of the party, increase the solidarity and equality between ethnic groups, and resolutely fight against all the enemies' schemes to divide different ethnic groups.

6. Steadily raise the spirit of proletarian internationalism, correctly carry out the direction and foreign policies of the party and succeed in their duties, determinedly participate in increasing the special solidarity, militant relations, and all-round cooperation between our country and Vietnam, the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK), the USSR, and other socialist countries, and determinedly support the struggle for peace, national independence, sovereignty, and socialism of nations in the world.

[24 Nov 84 p 2]

[Text] In order to build and strengthen the party we are always careful to accept the masses into the party and to focus on adding new forces in the ranks of the party, especially youth, in order to strengthen the leadership role and fighting forces of the party.

According to party regulations, all Lao (including other aliens who have changed their nationality to Lao) who work without exploitation, are at least 18 years of age and have passed the test in main production and work unit and in the combatant and training unit, have a good background and true revolutionary qualifications, are trusted by the people, are willing to carry out political projects and the party's regulations, and have agreed to join their lives in the base organization of the party and to pay the fee, may be considered by the party for acceptance as members. Thus, the conditions for acceptance as members of the LPRP are:

1. All Lao at least 18 years of age. All Lao at least 18 years of age are mature. They are able to understand Marxism-Leninism and the party policies, and have certain knowledge for correctly carrying out the party's policies and for achieving their duty to educate the masses.

2. They are those who work without exploiting others. The goal of the socialist revolution is to wipe out the exploitative class and the people who exploit others. Whether or not they work and exploit others is the borderline between moving ahead and moving backward. Thus, prospective party members must definitely be working people who do not exploit others. Exploitative people, landowners and capitalists, will absolutely not be accepted as party members. As for the children of landowners and capitalists, if they want to change their origin to become true working people and do not exploit anyone or become government employees, and if they pass

the test in the actual work, they may be accepted as party members under adequate conditions.

3. They must have good morale and be trusted by the masses.

They must be awakened to Communist ideology which is the basic issue for a party member. They must be honest to the country and socialism, and resolutely make sacrifices for their nation, for national defense, and for the fruit of the socialist revolution.

They must be models in production, duty, and learning. The members are front-line combatants in all areas of work. They are the mirror for the masses in carrying out the party's policies. Thus, those who become party members must be enthusiastic and models to lead in all areas of work. They must have a close relationship with the masses and they must be trusted by the masses. A close relationship with the masses is a requirement that depends on the characteristics of classes of people. Therefore, those who enter the party must be the ones who have a close relationship with the masses in terms of solidarity and mutual assistance. They must be willing to learn from the masses and they must be trusted by the masses.

[30 Nov 84 p 3]

[Text] 4. They must have a good awareness of organizations and regulations.

They must carry out all the work allocation of the organization and the collective [units] even though the work allocation may not agree with their own ideology. They must be enthusiastic and succeed in the duties assigned by the party.

They must be strict in following the party policies, plenums, and orders, the laws of the government, office regulations and the regulations of their own local units.

They must take part in building solidarity and unity and oppose all actions with no organizations or regulations.

They must be strict in keeping the secrets of the party and the government, and they must be alert to the enemies' schemes.

They must engage in self-criticism and mutual criticism and sincerely report their mistakes and weaknesses to the organization and decide to correct their mistakes so that they will become excellent LPRP members.

5. They must have a good and close relationship with the masses. They must have a spirit of love, solidarity, and mutual assistance, and seek to learn each other's thoughts and each other's goals.

They must get closely involved with the masses, wholeheartedly serve the masses, and consider the people's rights and interests over their own individual interests. They must work against the aristocracy and

irresponsible warlords and those who create problems for the masses, and be ready to improve their weak points in order to serve the masses well.

The LPRP is a true Marxist-Leninist party. It is a strong army of the International Communist movement. Our party is resolutely loyal to the rights and interests of the nation, the working class and working people, and their lofty duty. The people nationwide and friends worldwide have confidence in us. On our part there is no more excellent honor than being in the fighting army of the party. We should use all our intelligence and energy to upgrade ourselves to become true LPRP members.

9884

CSO: 4206/76

MALAYSIA

VOPM ON REVOLUTION'S HISTORY, TASKS, PART 1

BK210334 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 14 Feb 85

[First part of editorial: "Widen the Honorable Party Tradition, Stimulate the Revolutionary Efforts"]

[Text] Both 15 February and 22 March this year mark the 15th anniversary of the revolutionary actions launched by the 8th and 12th Regiments of the Malayan People's Liberation Army's efforts to save the party and the army. On this happy occasion, we extend our highest regards and most honorable greetings to the revolutionary heroes who participated in the 15 February and 22 March revolutionary actions and who are now defending the struggle, to all our revolutionary comrades, to the revolutionary masses, and to those comrades who gave strong support to both these revolutionary factions in various forms of actions. In conjunction with this, we express our deepest sympathy regarding those heroes killed by the accursed North Malaya Bureau of the Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] Central Committee, and also to those heroes who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the revolution of our country.

Fifteen years ago, with hidden intent and unheeding history, facts, and the opinions of party comrades--and also without carrying out prior investigations--a group of the North Malaya Bureau hatched an extraordinarily vicious lie saying that there were spies within the party who were out to destroy it and the army. Giving this as an excuse, they killed a number of comrades, branding them as enemy spies, and tortured a number of the comrades. Because of this dastardly and vicious act, the 8th Regiment army comrades of the second region, who felt it was their responsibility to their party and the people, came forward and saved the remaining comrades who were still in both factions from the grip of the North Malaya Bureau.

The revolutionary action of 15 February and 22 March against this move to destroy our country's revolution was successful. It saved a large number of comrades of the force from being annihilated and defended the party's and the people's interests. As a result, the party and the revolution were saved. It has become a memorable event in the history of our people's struggle for our country's revolution.

Many problems faced both our revolutionary factions after being saved from the North Malaya Bureau's grip. The insane enemy attacks, the strict imposition of food restrictions, lies, disturbances, and so on and [word indistinct] by a group of conspirators surely bewildered us. Faced with even the biggest problems, the brave revolutionary stalwarts were not the least threatened or shaken in their struggle to defend truth and justice. Hardships and danger along their journey did not dampen the spirit of the revolutionary warriors armed with Marxist-Leninist ideology. With blessings from their comrades who widened the spirit of unity and also with blessings from their wise and brave leaders, the revolutionary comrades weathered many tempestuous challenges and forged successfully ahead.

A revolution is certainly a difficult task. Although both revolutionary factions escaped the grip of the conspirators, they were still faced with identical hardships. Due to the various subjective and objective [word indistinct] firstly, segregation, and conspiracy by the enemy and a group of conspirators, they were unable to take a united stand to face the enemy even after being saved from the conspirators. Even then, neither revolutionary faction forgot its responsibility or brushed aside the various people's hopes, whether they were within the country or in the border regions.

In September 1970 and in August 1974, the revolutionary groups established the revolutionary faction of the CPM and the Marxist-Leninist faction of the CPM and continuously nurtured the friendship between each other. They defended Marxist-Leninist principles, strengthened relations with the masses, actively launched armed struggles, expanded underground activities in the country and continuously widened the revolutionary strength. By defending the principle of freedom and working diligently, the gorups launched a terrible blow to the reactionary Kuala Lumpur regime; as a result, they made an important contribution to stimulating the country's revolutionary efforts in various fields. Even though the way to a revolution is never easy, both factions--which have identical aims of struggle--will finally be united.

On 5 December 1983, through a friendly meeting and discussion, both the Marxist-Leninist and revolutionary factions of the CPM merged into a party known as the Malaysian Communist Party [MCP]. The joint effort by both factions indicated the country's lengthy efforts and the hope of the wide masses of the country's revolutionary people.

The North Malaya Bureau caused the highly respected CPM to split into three factions some 15 years ago. This brought joy to the enemy. Even though this happened, due to our wise decision as we had learned a lesson, things turned out well for us. Our losses could not be forgotten. As a result of the heated struggle within the factions, party and the classes, the MCP is born greater and became more mature through those struggles. Had both factions not followed Marxist-Leninist principles and had not weathered the stormy problems with which they were faced, and let those conspirators ruin our revolution with their whims and fancies, an undesirable situation could have prevailed today in the efforts of our country's revolution.

Practice is a means to test truth and history does not know pity. Practice during the past 15 years judged fairly those responsible for the split and the destruction of our country's revolutionary strength. A group in power in the North Malayan Bureau until now has neglected the people's desire and the importance of the revolution for the development of history. They then strongly defended their mistake [words indistinct] and propusely wanted to intensify it. Even though it was not long since the MCP's birth, it gave strong encouragement and guidance to the revolutionary comrades and the revolutionary masses. The harmonious role it played for the struggle cannot be obstructed. This will surely create greater confidence among the people of our country, including those comrades under the grip of the North Malaya Bureau, in the struggle to merge the country's revolutionary strength. The efforts shown for the merger of revolutionary strength have also given rise to a hopeful and brighter future. To break away does not benefit the people's struggle for the development of the revolution; it only benefits the enemy.

Recently, a call was made for a strong merger, solidarity, and unity among the revolutionary forces. That call was made upon the desire of the people, army, and party to contribute towards history and the development of the revolution. If the call were opposed by the majority of the people and not in alignment with historical values, it would be useless and would surely never attain good results.

With all the arduous efforts and the good support from all the revolutionary heroes and comrades, we achieved grounds for encouragement and successfully created a new revolutionary situation. If we compare our people's hopes, especially those along the wide border regions, to those results achieved by the peoples of other countries, we are still left far behind. We cannot find an excuse for this and should never, at the least, be satisfied with what we have achieved. We must realize that much remains to be done and we should correct our mistakes committed during these long 15 years. We should seriously consider taking into account those positive and negative experiences and lessons to make up for the insufficiency to further contribute to our strength. We should not be arrogant and avoid following our heart's desire and we should continuously guide with progressive efforts as soon as possible.

In conjunction with the 15th anniversary, we must seriously and amicably settle four issues: first, to continuously expand the honorable party's traditions, which are of high moral value; the role of the revolution; workstyles; and a more systematized leadership for the long-term revolutionary struggle. These are important factors that differentiate our Proletariat party from the [word indistinct] party.

During the 15 February and 22 March revolutionary actions, as well as in the struggle against the enemy, our revolutionary factions were not afraid to sacrifice even their very lives to defend trugh and to struggle without knowing hardships. This is one of the manifestations inherited by the honorable CPM, as are fallen heroes. Learning the revolution through the Marxist-Leninist [word indistinct] of the party is one of the major points connected with [words indistinct] whether we are active or otherwise, to pave the way for the future, and to bequeath and to expand revolutionary efforts defended by the previous

generation with their blood in efforts to defend to the end the struggle they never completed. This is one of the most important tasks we must seriously carry out. It cannot be taken lightly by party members and revolutionary people. The new generation faces a problem, which is how to learn to inherit the party's honorable traditions.

Old cadres and comrades of similar category are also faced with a heavy responsibility to find ways to expand the old tradition within a new situation. We must concentrate our efforts on learning and widening the role of the 15 February and 22 March revolutionary heroes, who bravely defended principles and truth, especially being so courageous as to sacrifice their very own lives for the sake of defending the party interests and the revolution without even giving second thoughts to their personal safety and benefits during those crucial moments. We must emulate their shining examples in the search for truth, correlate theory with practice, and solidly stand with confidence with the support of the wide masses. We must also emulate examples of their ardent and undaunted love for the party, striving fully for the party's unity and solidarity. We must also exert greater efforts to defend the party's and the people's utmost important interests.

Second, we must seriously strengthen our group's ideological and political position. The practices of the past 15 years have made us understand more deeply the importance of ideology and politics. After escaping the North Malaya Bureau's grip, the revolutionary group's foundation became weak because of the group's small numbers, its lack of any underground connections or international relations, and its lack of any economic foundation. How, then, can we create an encouraging spirit while bringing about a new situation? It cannot be denied that ideology and politics are involved. How can we arouse confidence and bravery among the comrades to overcome the enemy when we are facing a large-scale attack and when we are lacking so much materially? This, too, is related to ideology and politics. How are we to activate and inculcate creativity among the comrades in efforts to establish a new front and distribute responsibilities when we are faced with shortages of human resources and experience? This, too, can be carried out ideologically and politically. Assuredly, this does not mean that our position in the ideological and political sectors is already strong. In this long-term struggle, it may be that a small number of people without sufficient endurance will go over to the other side. Shortages still prevail in several of our groups. This clearly shows that we must exert greater efforts to strengthen and upgrade the ideological and political position of our groups and arouse as well as activate our party elements and the army.

As a result, we must organize a planned military and political school very carefully. First, we must teach more meaningful subject matter, completely review teaching methods, and upgrade learning pressures based on current guidelines. Party members and cadres should set an example as an organized and disciplined group in efforts to promote and upgrade [word indistinct] and policies through the change of ideology. We must tirelessly create a situation whereby political and ideological work can be carried out by anyone anywhere in relation to several fields of [word indistinct] which are concrete. We must prepare for the establishment of a party branch and fully develop the

role of party members as exemplary leaders. We must continuously launch operations based on the example of other revolutions, but we must prevent [word indistinct] within the movement. We must seriously consider launching a physical and cultural movement, and we need a clean physical and spiritual movement in our efforts to enrich the group's spiritual life.

CSO: 4213/165

MALAYSIA

VOPM ON REVOLUTION'S HISTORY, TASKS, PART 2

BK251551 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Second and concluding part of editorial: "Widen the Honorable Party Tradition, Stimulate the Revolutionary Efforts"]

[Summary from poor reception] "Third, we must make efforts to perfect the development of the revolutionary bases for unification." As a majority of the wide masses agreed on a progressive revolution, that was a good indication and added a more important factor for the breakaway factions. "After escaping the conspirators' grip, we instilled confidence in the masses, led them, and not only strengthened and widened the revolutionary bases but also directed them towards guerrilla activities. We made connections with the underground movement so that both the armed and the underground factions became united to struggle against the enemy."

With the emergence of dual participation, the factions began to expand continuously. "Practice proved that the support from the wide masses had gained a place for us in the hearts of the people." That guarantee indicated that the struggle cannot be defeated. "In the future, we must perfect our task within the wide masses so that we can further unite much more of the masses. There are a thousand and one ways and means to perfect the development of the masses by fully knowing their problems and restructuring them. We must take greater pains to plan a long term education program and to regroup the masses; by this, they will truly and willingly carry out as well as accept their arduous tasks. We must also make efforts to correct their ways of thinking, which will make them serve wholeheartedly for the masses and contribute towards fostering good relations with the army."

As the country is currently faced with numerous propitious problems, the people from all walks of life are expressing dissatisfaction with the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa] regime's rule. This is an opportune moment for expanding the united front; without wasting any time, efforts should be exerted to arouse the masses to set up several democratic movements and widen the revolutionary strength and propaganda. This will inflict a most terrible blow on the reactionary regime. "By having a greater united front, our armed revolutionary strength will be widened more rapidly."

"Fourth, we must launch a wide good relations policy in search of better support from within and outside the country. This means we must make use of our own initiative. While we have stood on our own feed the past 15 years, this does not mean we do not need international support. To achieve a victorious revolution, the people of a country must be responsible for their actions and we do not have support from other countries. We must take greater initiative to unite all comrades for two reasons: First, it will greatly benefit us in that we will know the other parties' and countries' situation and be able to learn from their various experiences; second, it will surely make other parties and other people know our situation and this will benefit us in the form of offers of support from the. As a result, we will be able to hasten and make further progressive steps for the country's revolution." This faction should continuously bring about extraordinary results not only with the aim of achieving victory, freedom, and full independence, but also to be respected as well as to gain support from other parties and leaders from within and outside the country.

"In conjunction with the 15th anniversary of the revolutionary actions, let us widen the unyielding spirit of the 15 February and 22 March revolutionary heroes and complete the tasks set by the party. Let us also be victorious!"

CSO: 4213/165

MALAYSIA

VOMD CARRIES MNRPM STATEMENT ON RELIGION

BK251221 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 14 Feb 85

["Statement" 25 November 1984 by Religious Affairs Department of Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya: "Let Us Continue To Oppose the Mahathir-Musa Clique, which Manipulates Religion for Its Own Interests and To Wrest the Rulers' Power in Religious Affairs"]

[Summary from Poor Reception] "Since the 2-M [Mahathir-Musa] clique assumed power in the country 3 years ago, it has continuously conspired to wrest and monopolize all state powers to set up a fascist and dictatorial regime and accelerate the growth of the comprador bureaucratic capitalist class. Besides trying to wrest the powers of the paramount ruler and the rulers in the legislative field as reflected in the last constitutional amendment crisis, the clique has conspired to relieve the rulers' authority in religious affairs. This conspiracy, which began in the era of [former Prime Minister] Tengku Abdul Rahman, reached its climax during the reign of the 2-M clique."

The clique has turned religious matters into an important political issue to dominate the Malays and Muslims and to deal iwth its political opponents. To cover up its atrocious conspiracy, the clique never ceases to proclaim that it supports the state constitution stipulating that religious matters are under the jurisdiction of the rulers and that it always upholds the sacredness of Islam. As such, the struggle against the 2-M clique, which manipulates religion for its own interests, is now entering a new and more complicated phase.

To attain its goals, the 2-M clique has continuously tightened its grip on various religious institutions, especially the Religious Council and the Religious Legislative Council at the state and federal levels. As prime minister, Mahathir is head of government, but he still day dreams fo becoming head of state and concurrent head of religious affairs in the country. The religious affairs department of the prime minister's office, known as an Islamic center, is now being expanded to cover the whole country. In practice, the prime minister's authority in religious affairs is being expanded and strengthened at an astonishing rate with a view to challenging and even overwhelming the rulers' authority. The 2-M clique has implemented this campaign under the guise of efforts to apply Islamic values in state administration.

In other respects, the 2-M clique continues to intensify its oppression of Muslims. The clique wrongly assumes that it can crush the Muslims' struggle

by mass arrests, bans on political gatherings and sharp weapons, issuance of the White Paper, and other actions. It also hopes it can cripple opposition parties, especially the Pan Malaysian Islamic Party [PAS], to satisfy its greedy ambition to wrest all state powers. However, the situation has never developed as the clique desires; because all the clique's moves have met stiff resistance from Muslims, including patriotic soldiers, policemen and civil servants, resulting in the clique becoming increasingly isolated and shaky. The clique then had to relax the ban on political gatherings, release some of the White Paper, and so on.

"On the eve of the 27th National Day last August, the 2-M regime played another new trick by making an issue of the UMNO [United Malays National Organization]-PAS debate on a deliberately limited topic. The clique did so to trap its opponents and obtain new evidence for the charges it had in the White Paper. However, the general public, including Muslims and honest UMNO members, opposed the UMNO-engineered debate. These people could see that the debate would create a bigger rift among Muslims. A few hours before the debate was canceled, the clique still raised a hue and cry, insisting that the debate be held. The paramount ruler, however, took a wise move to cancel the debate following approval by the Council of Rulers. The paramount ruler also warned that no party should manipulate religion for political gains, while stressing that religious affairs are under the absolute jurisdiction of the paramount ruler and the rulers. There is no doubt that cancellation of the debate was a slap on the face of the 2-M clique."

"The Malay Nationalist Revolutionary Party of Malaya [MNRPM], along with the vast majority of people, supports the cancellation of the debate."

The 2-M clique launched another new trick in November by issuing its White Paper, which contained fabricated allegations against various groups such as the PAS, the MNRPM, the Malayan Islamic Brotherhood Party, and others. The clique continued to accuse its political opponents of being hypocrites and misguided people, while threatening to use criminal law as well as the Internal Security Act to harass them. The clique also forced the Religious Legislative Council to pass an impartial judgment on the issue of the definition of infidels and urged the paramount ruler and the rulers to ratify the council's judgment at the rulers' meeting in December. The clique also tried to include the issue of groups supporting the Islamic Republic in this meeting's agenda. Mahathir arrogantly said that in his capacity as UMNO president, he would personally announce the outcome of the rulers' meeting to the nation.

"It is still fresh in people's minds that under the pretext of opposing the Islamic Republic and upholding the rulers' powers, the 2-M clique nearly succeeded in wresting the paramount ruler's powers during the constitutional amendment crisis last year. The clique even boasted that it would never endorse the rulers' demand that it guarantee it would not repeat its cruel action against the paramount ruler and the rulers. The development of situation during the past year indicates that the 2-M clique never ceased to pursue its evil ambition to wrest the rulers' powers. To cope with its political opponents and to pave the way for wresting the rulers' powers in religious affairs, the clique repreated its old trick."

The clique again deliberately raised the issue of the Islamic Republic, which allegedly wants to overthrow the rulers. It is obvious that this wicked clique is politically and morally bankrupt. The clique openly wanted to involve the paramount ruler and the rulers in its political power struggle. This move is obviously aimed at manipulating the rulers' council to strike a blow at PAS in particular and at Muslims in general.

"The MNRPM strongly condemns the 2-M clique's evil action and expresses confidence that the clique's intrigue to involve the rulers' council in the political power struggle to persecute PAS and Muslims will be fiercely opposed by all people, including honest UMNO members, soldiers, policemen, and civil servants. The MNRPM believes that the UMNO-PAS debate, which was already canceled by the paramount ruler, should not be revived in order to avoid a further rift among Muslims. In its 30 September statement, the MNRPM reiterated its conviction that the paramount ruler and the rulers will manage fairly all religious matters including the administration of the Religious Council and the Religious Legislative Council, as well as the installment of religious officers such as Mufti, Muslim judges, Muslim vice judges, priests, village headmen, and collectors of Muslim annual tax and other officers. The MNRPM also urged that other religious institutions, especially those which are the basis of power of the 2-M clique in religious affairs, be placed under the absolute jurisdiction of the paramount ruler and the rulers. Any move to manipulate religious institutions and their personnel by the 2-M clique must be fiercely opposed."

"The MNRPM calls on all Muslims from all walks of life, including patriotic clergymen, soldiers, policemen and civil servants, to unite and put aside their differences in the struggle against the 2-M clique, which manipulates religion for its own political interests and to wrest power in religious affairs. The MNRPM also calls on all groups that are patriotic, democratic, and unity-minded, to foster a vast united front against the 2-M clique and to make efforts to establish a patriotic and democratic coalition government based on the constitutional monarchy system to replace the 2-M clique."

CSO: 4213/165

MALAYSIA

NEW PATROL BOATS FOR NAVY

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 22 Jan 85 p 2

[Text]

PASIR GUDANG (Bernama) — The Royal Malaysian Navy (RMN) is beginning to be equipped with offshore patrol boats specially designed by its officers for safeguarding Malaysia's exclusive economic zone, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said yesterday.

The Prime Minister said he wanted the RMN officers to be aware of their increased responsibility with the creation of the country's exclusive economic zone which contained oil and gas, and covered fishing grounds.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir, who is also Defence Minister, was speaking at the naming and launching ceremony of K.D. Marikh by Datuk Seri Datin Paduka Dr Siti Hasmah at the Malaysia Shipyard Engineering Sdn. Bhd. here.

The 1,300-ton K.D. Marikh is the first vessel built by MSE for the RMN at a cost of \$50 million. It measures 80 metres in length.

Six months ago, K.D. Musytari, the twin of K.D. Marikh, was launched on trial in South Korea.

The Prime Minister praised the MSE for

completing the K.D. Marikh earlier than scheduled and at a cost less than that if ordered from overseas.

He said that the MSE had also proved its capability as a local shipyard which could build various types of vessels.

Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir said that although the responsibilities of the RMN had increased following the creation of the exclusive economic zone, the government and the country would not forget the sacrifices of the RMN personnel who were forced to be away from their families during patrols.

Apart from the RMN, the Marine Police had also been given the task of carrying out patrols along the coastal areas, he said.

He also said that the government was concerned with MSE's building of offshore patrol vessels for the RMN because the success reflected the transfer of technology from South Korea to the local shipyard, and the willingness to accept foreign technology.

In this connection, he

gave an assurance that the government would assist MSE to the fullest to enable it to prove its capability.

He said however that the government would not help government agencies which relied solely on subsidies and did not prove their efficiency.

He said he wanted the MSE to streamline its administration with the aim of reducing expenditure as far as possible so that it would be able to compete with the other shipyards overseas.

The MSE need not rely on orders only from government departments and agencies, he added.

The Prime Minister said that the MSE should review the factors which determined prices as customers would not make their orders overseas if their needs were fully met by the local shipyard.

He told the MSE workers to be prepared to accept foreign technology as the transfer of technology was a two-way process.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE, NAKASONE IN ACCORD ON NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Jan 85 p 3

[Text]

The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, and the visiting Prime Minister of Japan, Mr Nakasone, are in general accord about world nuclear disarmament — but the subject of nuclear ship visits to New Zealand was not raised, Mr Lange said last night.

Mr Lange said after meeting Mr Nakasone in Auckland yesterday that nuclear issues were discussed at some length. But Mr Nakasone raised neither the issue of American nuclear warship visits to New Zealand nor Anzus matters.

Mr Nakasone did, however, outline the world strategic situation as he saw it.

"It was clear to me from our discussions that we share a sense of urgency and danger about the nuclear arms race and we share a common objective — that of seeking to reduce the potential for nuclear conflict," said Mr Lange.

"Japan and New Zealand both firmly believe that it is in our interests, and those of the world at large, that the superpowers should move on to reach firm agreements that will enable them to reduce their massive arsenals of nuclear weapons."

Asked at his press conference about Mr Nakasone's attitude towards the creation of a nuclear-free

South Pacific by South Pacific Forum nations, Mr Lange said Mr Nakasone believed it would be possible only with the support of the nuclear powers.

Mr Nakasone did not specifically mention nuclear issues in his public address at a reception held by the Japan-New Zealand Business Council, but he called for greater co-operation and solidarity among the fellow industrialised democracies in the Asia-Pacific region.

● About 50 protestors calling for a "nuclear-free Pacific" and an end to Japanese whaling gathered outside the Sheraton Hotel where Mr Nakasone and his party are staying.

The protestors, from Greenpeace and the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament caught only two fleeting glimpses of Mr Nakasone as he went to and from the hotel in a Daimler limousine.

Mr Nakasone got a good view of the protestors as he left the hotel at 8.30 pm to dine at a Chinese restaurant in Queen St.

Japan's accommodation of United States nuclear arms, whaling and the possibility of Japan's dumping nuclear waste from its power stations at sea were the main issues over which the groups were protesting.

CSO: 4200/505

NEW ZEALAND

FOL SECRETARY RETURNS FROM 2 MONTHS IN USSR

Discusses Health

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Article by industrial reporter Penny Harding]

[Text]

Federation of Labour secretary Ken Douglas spent three weeks of a recent stay in the Soviet Union in a Moscow hospital undergoing tests and treatment for stomach and gall bladder complaints.

The stay in hospital followed two weeks at a workers' sanatorium on the Black Sea coast, with 800 metalworkers, where he rested while his condition was assessed by doctors.

In an interview today in his first week back at the FoL, Mr Douglas said he had been ill last year with a gallstone, which had caused nausea and sudden losses of energy.

He said the pressure of the job, poor eating and sleeping habits hadn't helped.

So two months ago he left for the Soviet Union, via a trade union conference in Delhi, as a guest of the Soviet trade union movement. With him was his doctor's report.

Mr Douglas said the trip had not been made specifically for treatment. The invitation had been extended earlier last year and he would have gone in July or August if it had not been for the "hiccup" of the early election.

When he arrived in the Soviet Union he was offered a stay at a metalworkers' sanatorium at Sochi on the Black Sea, a holiday resort.

It was a chance to see first-hand how the Soviet health and holiday system for workers functioned, and to be checked at the same time.

Mr Douglas said he spent a fortnight there, he was examined by the sanatorium doctors and went through a series of tests.

That was followed by a trip to a clinic in Moscow for further tests and admission to hospital for three weeks of treatment.

"In hospital I received treatment both of herbal and medicinal nature. They confirmed I needed a gall-bladder operation. They offered to do it there and then but there was a minor complication with my stomach which had to be fixed first," he said.

He was suffering with erosion of the stomach lining.

Mr Douglas said he was given advice on how to reverse the problem by better diet and by eating regularly.

He has come back with the intention to stay healthy. He has cut salt and spices out of his food and is avoiding fried foods.

Instead, he eats raw fruit and vegetables, boiled meat and fish and drinks a pint-and-a-half of milk each day — advice the well-known Socialist Unity Party member said he didn't need to go to a socialist health system to hear.

His doctors in New Zealand had been telling him that for a long time.

However, he said it was feeling the benefit of his treatment in the Soviet Union that finally convinced him that the advice was sound.

Mr Douglas said he was feeling better than he had for a long time. He had lost 12kg.

Wellington Policy in High Profile

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jan 85 p 1

[Text]

The Soviet population seemed to be well aware of New Zealand and the Government's stand against nuclear arms, says the Federation of Labour secretary, Mr Ken Douglas.

Mr Douglas was recently a guest of the Soviet trade unions and, as it turned out, the Soviet health services.

He said today that he saw David Lange featured a couple of times on television. "I was surprised and proud at the extent to which New Zealand's stand was known by ordinary people."

He said, for example, where he was spending two weeks at a workers' sanatorium a man, finding out he was from New Zealand said: "Your Government is very strong for peace."

CSO: 4200/505

NEW ZEALAND

ANGLICAN CHURCH HEAD TO DEFEND NUCLEAR FREE POLICY

Church Meetings in Washington

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 17 Jan 85 p 5

[Text]

The leader of the Anglican Church in New Zealand, the Most Rev Paul Reeves, will champion the cause of a nuclear-free Pacific in Washington next week.

The archbishop said before leaving Auckland last night for a fortnight in the United States capital that he was prepared for some hard questions about New Zealand's stand against the entry of nuclear-powered or armed warships.

He said that, although he was not keen to become embroiled in a major debate over the Anzus treaty, he would try to convey the high level of public support for the New Zealand Government's stance.

Influential

Archbishop Reeves has been invited by the Episcopalian Church — the United States version of the Church of England — primarily to address the annual conven-

tion of the Church's Washington diocese on general ecclesiastical matters.

However, he has also been asked by the diocese peace commission, a small but influential group with highly placed connections in the United States Government, to address the convention specifically on nuclear issues.

Incredible

He was staggered, he said, by a statement in a letter from the commission chairman that it was too easy for those in the United States to forget the influence of their country's actions, particularly in the nuclear sphere, on people elsewhere in the world.

"I find that an incredible statement, especially as the United States has fought all its battles on other people's soil," said Archbishop Reeves.

"Well, I decided I live in the Pacific and so I will try to offer them a Pacific perspective of peace in the nuclear age."

To Convey Pacific Concerns

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jan 85 p 13

[Text]

AUCKLAND, Today
(PA). — The leader of
the Anglican Church in
New Zealand, the Most
Rev Paul Reeves, says
he is prepared to field
some hard questions in
the United States about
the New Zealand Gov-
ernment's stance on vis-
its to this country by nu-
clear-powered or armed
ships.

Archbishop Reeves, who
left Auckland last night for
a four-week trip to the
United States, has been invited
by the Episcopalian Church to address the an-
nual convention of the
Washington diocese on gen-
eral ecclesiastical matters.

He has also been asked

by the diocese's peace
committee, a group with
highly placed connections
in the United States Gov-
ernment, to address it spe-
cifically about nuclear is-
sues.

Archbishop Reeves said
he would talk about the his-
tory of nuclear arms tes-
ting in the Pacific Basin
since 1946 and mention
fears about the region be-
coming a "nuclear sewer."

Struggles

He said he would also
explain how struggles for
independence and self-de-
termination among the
long-colonised peoples of
the Pacific were in-
tertwined with their cam-
paign for a nuclear-free
zone.

CSO: 4200/505

NEW ZEALAND

INTEREST IN MOVING TO AUSTRALIA INTENSIFIES

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 19 Jan 85 p 4

[Text]

NZPA Wellington
New Zealanders are considering leaving the country in droves, according to the Australian High Commission in Wellington.

Staff members in the High Commission's information section have been receiving up to 50 telephone calls a day from New Zealanders inquiring about

settling permanently in Australia, said the head of the information section, Mr Lindsay Smith.

The number of inquiries about permanent residence in Australia had almost doubled in the last couple of months, Mr Smith said.

"It has not slackened off during the Christmas period as you normally would expect," he said.

The calls were basically from skilled people, teachers and engineers, for example, and students wanting to study in Australia.

Many were trying to arrange employment in Australia before they got there. Because New Zealanders were free to enter Australia as long as they held a New Zealand passport, the High Commission did not have an

immigration and employment advice section, he said.

Instead, it had been recommending to callers that they read the main Australian newspapers held in the commission library to get a general indication of employment prospects and housing.

"Many of them are following this up by actually writing to people," Mr Smith said.

Meanwhile, figures released yesterday show there has been a substantial drop in New Zealand's net gain in population through migration.

There was a net migration gain of 3897 last year compared with a gain of 15,243 in 1983, according to the Department of Statistics.

CSO: 4200/506

NEW ZEALAND

AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT PREDICTS RECORD PRODUCTION

Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 17 Jan 85 p 11

[Text]

Barley and wheat production in New Zealand will skyrocket this year as farmers turn from traditional sheep farming to crops.

Returns for farmers of around \$300 million are expected, with North Island farmers increasing wheat crop areas by about 7000 hectares.

An agricultural economist from the economics division of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, Mr Victor Walker, said 1985 will be a record production year.

"Area-wise, it is the greatest amount of cereals ever planted in New Zealand. People are realising that cereals have quite a lot of potential and the farmer must be getting scared about the profitability of sheep farming," he said today.

Barley crop area size has risen by about 70 percent in the past two years, with 166,000ha of crops to be harvested this season.

About 80,000ha was planted in barley in 1983. Farmgate returns from this crop are expected to reach \$200 million, Mr Walker said. This estimate was based on national average yields and a price of \$240 per tonne to the farmer.

Returns on wheat are expected to be in the region of \$49 million.

CSO: 4200/506

NEW ZEALAND

INFLATION UP 2.4 PERCENT; PRICE FREEZE REJECTED

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 17 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Article by Michael Hannah]

[Text]

Another price freeze has been rejected by the Government after the latest statistics showed that the annual inflation rate has risen to 9.4 per cent.

Prices rose 3.2 per cent between October and December last year, on top of a 3 per cent jump in the cost of living in the previous quarter.

The biggest rises occurred in transport, house rentals and ownership, followed by food and many miscellaneous items.

The annual rate of inflation rose from 7 per cent in September to 9.4 per cent in December, prompting a claim by the Leader of the Opposition, Mr McLay, that the Government's policies were disastrous, particularly for low-income families.

Mr McLay repeated his forecast that inflation would be running at 15 per cent by June.

However, the Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Caygill, rejected suggestions that general price controls would be reintroduced as inflation got out of hand later this year. This assertion had been made by the former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon.

Mr Caygill said that price controls and subsidies were a "recipe for driving the nation deeper into debt than it already is."

"That is not the answer, New Zealand simply cannot afford those policies."

The Government had seen no need to impose price controls on specific goods, either, he said. It has threatened to do this if price rises were excessive.

Mr Caygill said there had been a "moderate" level of complaints from the public about price rises. Those which had been investigated, such as fruit juices, were found to be justified.

He said businesses were not raising their prices excessively, and the fact that the latest rate was lower than the 3.5 per cent predicted by the Institute of Economic Research was evidence of restraint.

Mr Caygill said the September quarter would be the key figure to watch this year, to see whether the Government had won the battle against inflation.

The latest figures reflected the full effect of the July devaluation, he said. Later figures in March and June this year should not move up because of inflation, but would include rises as a result of the Budget price rises and the wage round.

The Opposition spokesman on finance, Mr J. H. Falloon, urged the Government to reconsider its policies of "massive" increases in power charges and road taxes imposed in the Budget.

"The rate now seems likely to reach 15 per cent by the middle of this year which would precipitate further inflationary expectations, a loss of export earn-

ings, a reduction in investment and higher unemployment," Mr Falloon said.

"Unless the Government acts over the next few weeks to stop this spiral gaining momentum, there will be serious economic and social problems affecting all New Zealanders later in the year," Mr Falloon said.

Mr Caygill said he was concerned that predictions by the Opposition of a 15 per cent inflation rate and the likelihood of price controls would encourage businesses to raise prices in case they were caught out by a price freeze. The comments were "unhelpful."

He invited Sir Robert and Mr McLay to "spend this year contemplating in silence whether either of them still believes in a free competitive market place."

The Social Credit leader, Mr Bruce Beetham, said the latest figures illustrated once again that not only was the July devaluation excessive, but that its effect would be continuing rather than one-off "as was fondly hoped by its authors."

A 15 per cent inflation rate by June would be accompanied by slackening in economic growth, leading to the stagflation familiar in the 1970s.

Mr Caygill would not put a figure on the likely inflation rate in June. He said that the last two quarters, showing rises of 3 per cent

and 3.2 per cent appeared to show a pattern. If there could be four quarters of less than 4 per cent each, this pointed to a rate of 12 to 15 per cent by June.

The September quarter was the "key," as there would then have been a full year under the devaluation.

Details from the Statistics Department showed that the last four quarters have shown inflation rising from 0.7 per cent, to 2.2, 3.0 and 3.2 per cent. The annual rate of 9.4 per cent is twice the annual rate measured six months earlier.

The contribution of each group to the 3.2 per cent rise was: food, 15.9 per cent; housing, 24.4 per cent; household running costs, 10

per cent; apparel, 5.9 per cent; transportation, 28.2 per cent; miscellaneous, 15.5 per cent.

The biggest direct contributions came from beef, bread, meals away from home, petrol, the purchase of new and used cars, credit charges for new and used cars, interest on dwelling mortgages, the purchase of previously occupied houses, construction of dwellings (including additions and alterations to existing dwellings), local authority rates, dwelling rentals (other than Housing Corporation), solicitors' fees, paint, carpets, alcoholic spirits, and wine.

Prices were measured about November 15, 1984.

CSO: 4200/506

NEW ZEALAND

WOOL MARKET IMPROVES AFTER JULY 84 DEVALUATION

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 18 Jan 85 p 14

[Editorial: "Again a Golden Fleece?"]

[Text] Only seven months ago, the Wool Board was taking encouragement from a reduction in its stockpile of wool from 422,000 bales at the beginning of the last wool season to fewer than 100,000 at the end. Prices had improved; but they were still being subsidised to the tune of almost \$80 million. Now that the half-way mark of the present season has passed, the stockpile is negligible; this year's clip is selling freely in spite of greater volumes; and fine wool prices at this week's Christchurch sale jumped, lifting the market indicator to 381 cents a kilogram, very near its high point of the season.

All of this is fine news for growers. It is also welcome news for taxpayers, who are no longer being called on to carry the cost of supplementary payments on wool prices. The trend is not so satisfying for the New Zealand mills and for the domestic consumers of woollen products. They are having to pay more, and the higher prices they are being asked to pay will feed inflation in this country. The new level of prices is not particularly satisfying for the country's balance of payments, although the clearance of stockpiled wool has been of great benefit.

Devaluation has been the biggest single factor in the apparent improvement in the wool market. Other influences have played a part in giving the clip more real value, among them greater confidence in the world economy, a steadily increasing use of natural materials, static world wool production and, perhaps, uncertainty about the future prices of synthetics that are based mainly on petroleum products. Nevertheless, most of the increase shown in this season's prices, when compared with last season's, is directly attributable to the devaluation of the New Zealand dollar.

At the mid-January sale in Christchurch last season, the market indicator peaked at 312 cents a kilogram. This is only 22 per cent below the indicator this week. When allowance is made for the 20 per cent devaluation of the New Zealand dollar last July, overseas buyers are not paying much more than they were 12 months ago in terms of their own currencies or

in terms of what New Zealand can buy with the wool receipts. In some instances, inflation in the countries to which we sell wool, and from which we buy some goods, will have eclipsed the apparent increase in wool returns.

Perhaps the real significance of the firm market is not so much in the prices being realised as in the volume of sales. Older wool from stockpiles has been cleared; hundreds of thousands of bales of new wool have been sold in the last two months; and the exporters have taken this flood of wool so the Wool Board has not been required to take more than a handful of lots at each sale. The extra volume of wool sold this season will boost the country's wool cheque markedly, even if the individual grower sees little benefit from the higher prices when the time comes to pay for goods that must be imported.

The effects of the devaluation are still being felt on the domestic economy. The increase in the Consumers Price Index announced this week, showing that the annual inflation rate has risen to 9.4 per cent, was expected. Some economic forecasters had suggested it might have been worse. The rate will increase later in the year as the effects of Budget price rises and the wage round come into play, and as devaluation continues to bite. The example of this week's wool sale shows that one of the consequences of devaluation has been to increase the cost of wool to domestic consumers much more than to overseas buyers. The full effects of this have yet to percolate through the domestic economy. In similar fashion, many hundreds of other goods affected by devaluation will add their spur to inflation as they reach the shelves. Not much reliance should be put on imported goods to curb prices in New Zealand.

For all that, the steadiness of the wool market is heartening. Even to hold prices while stockpiles are being reduced is a sign that augurs well for the future — provided always that domestic consumer prices can be kept down. This will require a firm rein on inflation.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

BRIEFS

PLANES FOR AIR FORCE--Papua New Guinea has taken delivery of three Israeli-built Arava aircraft in Tel Aviv. The planes are the latest addition to Papua New Guinea's Defence Air Force, and cost the National Government a total of 12 million dollars. Israeli Pilots will fly the three planes out from Tel Aviv later this month. In accepting the planes, the Defence Minister, Mr Sali, told Israeli Defence officials that Papua New Guinea would continue to explore possible defence training and other military assistance from Israel. He revealed that Port Moresby is considering buying a fourth Arava aircraft. [Text] [Honiara SOLOMON STAR in English 15 Feb 85 p 5]

CSO: 4200/497

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON DEFENSE MINISTER'S PRESIDENTIAL AMBITION

HK050954 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Feb 85 p 4

["Politics and Politicos" column by Ernesto R. Rodriguez Jr: "Enrile Will Run in 1987"]

[Text] One day last week, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile was reported to have told his supporters in his home turf, the Cagayan Valley, that he would be available for the presidential elections in 1987 if neither President Marcos nor the First Lady would decide then to stay in Malacanang much longer.

The minister, who engaged the president's wife in an acrimonious debate on the peace and order situation recently, is only telling a half truth. Because the real truth is that it is only the president to whom he'd be willing to give way when the time comes. If Mrs Marcos makes up her mind to try her luck, then she'll surely have to contend too with the man from Cagayan.

Johnny Enrile is already feeling his way, testing the waters, so to speak. Readers of WE FORUM will remember that sometime ago, there was that story that a high official of the Marcos administration had sounded out former Executive Secretary Rafael M. Salas about the possibility of the latter's becoming his team mate. That man was Mr Enrile himself.

Since it is obvious that the first lady can have the KBL nomination anytime she wants it, the defense minister will have to run under another political party. What party? One may ask. It will be under the NP-ROY [Nacionalista Party-Jose J. Ray faction]. As a matter of fact, if one is to believe the latest scuttlebutt, Mr Enrile has already made advances to the real powers in the NP-ROY who are themselves scouting around for a man whom they could rally for the 1987 polls. Enrile is actually a Godsend. From what we hear, Johnny has the means and the willingness to finance a campaign for the revitalization of the NP-ROY organization. He could also, conceivably, bring along with him the disgruntled KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] and also those who feel that with the first lady they would just be pan comido for [swallowed by] the opposition.

Before the year's end, things will jell, and many a KBL who is now worried about his party's chances, will likely flock to the Enrile standard. After all, in politics, as in everything else, in a showdown it will have to be every man for himself. And, if one were to judge by appearances now, the first lady is already a lost cause. Her chances of winning in a presidential election are about as bright as having a snowstorm in Manilain March.

If this development comes about, that is Enrile running against Mrs Marcos in 1987, what of the opposition, how will it be affected by the turn of events? That's a different story. I am sure that offhand you can tell what the results will be. I'll tell you what my thinking is on this matter some other time. Incidentally, Juan Ponce Enrile can only get the NP-ROY nomination the moment former Sen Jose J. Roy himself is out of the picture. That in itself, would be a problem with a different dimension.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

NATIONALIST ALLIANCE LEADER ON 'ISOLATED' MARCOS REGIME

HK050520 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Davao City--The Marcos regime is now "isolated" from the Filipino people, according to lawyer Alex Padilla, secretary-general of the Nationalist Alliance for Justice Freedom and Democracy (NAJFD).

"Polarization is increasing with each passing day and sooner or later, political options shall have been reduced to only two--the broad masses of the oppressed and exploited Filipino people against the brutal, callous, incorrigible and oppressive US-Marcos dictatorship," Padilla, a son of former Senator Ambrosio Padilla, said in his message to the convention of the Nationalist Alliance (Davao City chapter) last 15-16 February.

He said it is now clear that "our future as a free and sovereign people and as a united and independent nation has never been closer to reality than it is today."

He said "the future is definitely bright, and only our dedication and commitment to persevere in the people's struggles and repose our faith and confidence in their organized strength and unity shall eventually pull us through."

"As Filipinos," he said, "we have always been proud of the fact that of all existing liberation movements, ours has not only captured the heart and minds of the people, but we have been able to do it based on a general belief of self-reliance, being a friend of all, and enemy to none."

However, he said, our present struggle is a long and tedious process but added, "this dictatorship will be consigned to oblivion."

The Nationalist Alliance, composed of drivers, workers, peasants, students, ethnic groups, artists, professionals, and urban poor, has been spearheading protest actions in Davao City and nearby towns.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL CRITICIZES PRESIDENTIAL DECREE POWERS

HK050519 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Batasan, A Big Joke?"]

[Text] There is no more pretense about the manner in which the President goes about implementing Amendment No 6. There is even no more waiting for the Batasan Pambansa to go into a recess, so it can be said that it is not in a position to enact laws; no more rationalizing that there is an emergency which must be met.

Mr Marcos, when he is in the mood, simply orders the preparation of a law. Then he signs it, and lo and behold, we have another presidential decree which has the force and effect of a law.

This latest exercise of the extraordinary presidential prerogative has resulted in the birth of PD 1971 which converted the government-owned National Sugar Trading Corporation (Nasutra) into a supposedly private firm named the Philippine Sugar Marketing Corporation or Philsuma, entrusting it with the sole and exclusive right to engage in the buying and selling of sugar, for both domestic and foreign trading. The decree also provides for the reorganization of the Philippine Sugar Commission.

If Mr Marcos can easily do away with the Batasan--as he has been doing so all this time--why do we still bother to continue with the joke that is the legislative body, in the process spending millions of pesos and wasting the precious time of everyone?

This latest decree promulgated under Amendment No 6 violates the two elementary conditions under which Amendment No 6 should only be exercised--when the Batasan is unable to meet and when there is an emergency to be met.

The Batasan is in current session and it is in a position to consider and enact a bill which can resuscitate the sugar industry which has fallen into a moribund state, thanks to government short-sightedness and ineptitude.

In fact, the Batasan has been holding hearings to study the problems of the sugar industry to enable it to come up with a measure intended to put the industry back on its feet.

The Batasan is composed of duly-elected representatives of the people, sugar producing [passage indistinct] entire nation.

But the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] wanted the matter to be a purely partisan effort--perhaps to earn the gratitude and the votes of the sugar people--and so Mr Marcos put out his pen and signed PD 1971 into law.

The Batasan is thereby completely and totally ignored, humiliated, embarrassed and shorn of its constitutional power, as if it is a useless appendage of government.

We hope that the Batasan members, particularly the KBL, who allow such a travesty to happen, are happy.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON FUTURE OF U.S. BASES

HK050745 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Nilo Mulles]

[Text] A former senator and vice president of the Philippines who has figured prominently in past negotiations with the United States on their bases in the Philippines yesterday took a stand different from every view so far taken by opposition sectors on the subject.

Former Vice President Emmanuel Pelaez, who also served as minister of state for foreign affairs as a member of the Interim Batasang Pambansa, said he was opposed to any decision on the bases question now and advocated instead a bipartisan indepth study of the question that would reexamine the issue not from a political approach but from the standpoint of the "most desirable future" for the country.

Pelaez's views differed from those expressed at the same forum yesterday morning by Liberal Party President Jovito Salonga, Pelaez's colleague in the defunct Philippine Senate. Both spoke on the bases question as the two main speakers of the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference at their breakfast dialogue at the Makati Sports Club.

In his second discourse on U.S. bases since his return to the Philippines from a lengthy U.S. exile a month ago, Salonga affirmed the LP's position to insist on the termination of the military bases agreement when it expires in 1991 and, in the meantime, to oppose the storing of nuclear arms in these bases.

But Pelaez, while acknowledging that the treaties that allowed U.S. bases here "detracted from Philippine sovereignty," said there is need now for a "non-political approach" to the question that would view it from the "long-range strategic consideration of natural [as published] interest."

For this purpose he proposed the formation of a bipartisan study group, employing "the best minds," that would address the bases question not on the same "ad hoc" basis it had been treated in the past but would sit permanently until all the issues are resolved.

Pelaez revealed that until today 25 issues related to U.S. bases in the Philippines have not been resolved, and that the most important of these was the storage of nuclear weapons in these bases.

Another key issue, he said, was whether or not under existing agreements the U.S. was obliged to come to the aid of the Philippines militarily if the latter came under attack. Pelaez said the U.S. position, as embodied in the so-called Symington Report, is in the negative.

Pelaez said the present bases agreement should be allowed to take its course until its scheduled termination in 1991, but that if it is to end the Americans' help must be sought to effect a smooth transition.

He advanced the view that if the United States wants to continue maintaining its bases here, they should be asked to "make your best offer."

Until then, Pelaez said, he was opposed to the positions so far expressed by other opposition leaders on the issue.

He narrowed these down to former Senator Lorenzo Tanada's stand favoring renunciation of the country's treaty obligations, referring the question of whether to maintain or remove the bases to a plebiscite or referendum as advocated by UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization] President Salvador Laurel, and the stand taken by the Convenor Group for the removal of the bases and to allow no foreign bases in the country hereafter.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

HUMAN RIGHTS GROUPS ISSUE REPORT ON ABUSES BY MILITARY

HK050949 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 21 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Joel C. Paredes]

[Text] Pacification efforts and counter-insurgency campaigns by the government have dealt a serious blow to human rights in the countryside. In the face of the mounting threat of an armed revolution, the government has adopted policies and practices which "destroy life and take away the dignity of human beings."

These are among the major findings of seven human rights groups in the country which put out a documented report, "Human Rights Situation and Militarization in the Philippines: Trends and Analysis 1984," that will be elevated this month before the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR).

The 27-page report reveals a "pattern of human rights violations," and urges the UNCHR to pass a resolution calling the attention of the Philippine Government regarding the "consistent deterioration" of human rights in the country and the dire effects of militarization among the appropriate actions to be undertaken by the world body.

Also urging the UNCHR to take into account the widespread "clamor in the Philippines for a return to democracy" as shown by the general response of the people to government abuses are Sister Patricia Lardizabal, acting executive secretary of the Ecumenical Movement for Justice and Peace (EMJP); Sr Mariani Dimaranan, chairperson of the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFDP); Romeo Royandoyan, executive director of the Ecumenical Partnership for International Concerns-Philippines (EPIC); Alvaro Senturias Jr, national coordinator of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines-Human Rights Desk; Dean Armando Malay, chairperson of the Kapisanan para sa Pagpapalaya at Amnestiya ng mga Detenidoing Pulitikal (KAPATID); Dr Sylvia dela Paz, executive secretary of the Medical Action Group (MAG); Laura Ocampo, coordinator of the National Council of Churches of the Philippines-Human Rights Desk; lawyer Ed Araullo of the Movement of Attorneys for Brotherhood, Integrity and Nationalism, Inc (MABINI); and Rev Elmo Gideon Manapat, secretary-general of the Nuclear-Free Philippines Coalition (NFPC).

The report seeks to supplement the 1982 TFDP documentation on the cases of torture and illegal arrest in the Philippines earlier submitted to the UNCHR, hoping that it would create this year an international fact-finding body that will "undertake a thorough study of human rights in the Philippines, taking into account the specific documentations and other available materials related to human rights."

The report itself was based on the fact-finding mission here joined by 45 human rights advocates all over the world in September last year.

"Abuses by the military have become so widespread and although many of these incidents have been documented, very few cases have been properly investigated and fewer military personnel have been prosecuted," the report pointed out.

Statistical reports on militarization for the past 2 years are used to bolster the human rights groups' claim that the government, through the armed forces, "has engaged in serious, systematic and reprehensible violations of human rights."

For the past 2 years, the TFDP reported 918 cases of "extra-judicial killings" which are now popularly known as "salvaging." Most of the victims turned out to be ordinary farmers and other civilians, although they also included a significant number of "political personalities like journalists Alex Orcullo and Jacobo Amatong, human rights lawyer Zorro Aguilar and Zamboanga city Mayor Cesar Climaco, who were killed in separate incidents in the last quarter of 1984."

The report said the other lesser known victims of salvaging had been "surreptitiously killed." Their bodies were reportedly found on roadsides, or dumped inside shallow graves, often bearing severe torture marks.

Disappearances have also become common, often with civilians suspected of being rebels or their supporters as victims. The report gathered that from January to October last year, a total of 137 persons have mysteriously disappeared. The cases of disappearances began to show a significant increase last year with 145 reported cases compared to only 42 cases documented in the country in 1982.

Aside from the extra-judicial killings, the report pointed out the "insidious effects of militarization" through the arbitrary arrest of suspected dissidents, torture of political prisoners, prolonged detention and hamletting, or forced evacuation of villagers, bombings, burning and massacres.

From 1977 to 1983, documented political arrests totalled 11,270. For 1984, this went up to 3,038, representing a 70 percent increase from 2,088 in 1983. [Sentence as published]

"There are no apparent guidelines being followed by arresting units, but the pattern is of abuse of personal rights in the course of arrest during the period in which the person is under arrest," according to the report.

Mindanao turned out to have consistently been the area where the highest arrests occur. Metro Manila has been observed to follow this lead, with the rest of Luzon altogether coming in third. Many of these arrests were reportedly made during actual military operations which were usually launched following rebel ambushes or raids.

Despite government denials about the numerous torture complaints by political detainees, the report said accounts have piled up, "vividly illustrating the reality of such cases."

The testimony of political detainees who claimed to have suffered the worst forms of human indignities while under detention point to "crude to sophisticated methods" of tortures.

In the wake of worsening human rights violations, the report claims "the ordinary Filipino lives under pain of harsh laws which stifle legitimate dissent." Also cited was the existence of Amendment 6 to the 1973 Constitution which permits the president to issue decrees and other legislations even with the existence of the regular Batasang Pambansa.

At present, political activities such as joining anti-government rallies, is punishable by a minimum of 6 months imprisonment, an indication, it said, of how the people are systematically being sideswiped from the mainstream of a democratic process."

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

MILITARY OFFICER'S 'STRANGE' LECTURE AGAINST COMMUNISM

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 30 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] It was a strange experience listening to a military officer give his listeners to a military officer give his listeners pointers on how to make friends of communists, but this really transpired last Monday, January 28 at the National Manpower & Youth Council (NMYC) Region XI.

The occasion was the weekly Monday morning flag raising ceremony at which Lt Col Douglas Rosete, of the CRS-AFP 11 was the guest speaker.

A staunch enemy of communism, Rosete said that the easiest way to make friends of communists is to make it easy for them to convert people to this alien ideology.

"Let us stop giving people a chance to rise out of their poverty," he said. "Stop giving them social justice. Communists have no better friend than the '15-30' government employee whose only claim to his salary is the effort spent punching in and out--nothing more."

Col Rosete then recalled last year's incident in which a molotov bomb was thrown at the NMYC building housing the training center, part of which was destroyed. "How could men, if they were neither brutes nor beasts, design evil on something dedicated to the unskilled, the poor, in our community?"

Saying that the poor deserve more than poverty and desperation, deserve more than an empty plate at the table, Rosete then asked: "What is wrong with giving the disadvantaged a second chance at life?"

The bombing of the NMYC, Rosete said, was just one more instance where the enemy has shown his true face. "It was the same face that the boat people in Vietnam were escaping from, even facing grave danger on the high seas in order to escape from the perils of an uncertain future." Rosete said, adding, "It is the face which the guerrillas of Afghanistan are fighting against...the face of thousands of Russian communist troops armed with the latest in weaponry."

He also recalled the time when the communist Khmer Rouge defeated the Pol Pot regime and proceeded to massacre in cold blood more than 2 million Cambodian men, women and children.

"It is easy to understand why the communists hate the NMYC and what it stands for. They hate knowledge because with it they find it difficult to control people," Rosete said. "Knowledge makes man analytical and enables them to see the faults of the communists way of life. That is why they concentrate their hate campaign against government in the countryside and in the slums where people are poor and less educated and easier to convert to communism.

Col Rosete then paid tribute to those who take time out to stand "firm before the Filipino flag and refuse the blackmail and intimidation of the terrorists in their midst."

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO ARTICLE PRAISES ROLE OF MARINES

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 29 Jan 85 pp 1, 8

[Text] If there is one combat unit in the entire armed forces that has preserved discipline all these years, especially during combat operations, it is the Philippine Marines.

Their training is similar to other military units; so as their pay and allowances. But a Marine is a standout and is second to none when it comes to discipline.

Brig. Gen. Artencio Tadiar, commandant of the Philippine Marines, said inculcation of discipline starts at the very first day a Marine goes into a six month rigid combat training.

And misdemeanor, whether it is the most minor will not be tolerated, Tadiar said.

Depending on the offense, Tadiar said, a misbehaving Marine will immediately be demoted or dishonorably discharged from service with the corresponding criminal case filed in court.

And this will be implemented immediately. Tadir stressed as he pointed out the litany of achievements of the Marines especially in combat or rapport with the civilian populace.

All the nine battalions of the Philippine Marines have been thrown into combat against the New People's Army (NPA) and the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF).

In all of their various assignments in the field. The marines virtually become the idols of the people because of their unique way of dealing with the populace.

As the ground forces of the Philippine navy Rear Admiral Simeon M. Alejandro navy flag officer in command, always makes it a point that the Marines are the first to react to any troubled area in the country.

This is in coordination with the Philippine air force which provides the planes in transporting the Marines as a reaction force.

As the fightingest unit in the entire armed forces, the deployment of Marines has neutralized areas in the country fighting as a team, it is a formidable force to reckon with Gen. Tadiar said.

There is no way a Marine will retreat during combat even at the most insurmountable odds, he added.

Tadiar said it is during the most trying times like fighting the enemies of the Republic that the Marines will not falter in any given situation.

"It is our strong esprit de corps that every Marine is proud of upholding, and which makes us strong and united," he said.

Tadiar said that during training and even during the entire stint of a Marine in the military, we always remind them that the Marines exist because of the people's taxes and it is expected of them to repay the people by serving them.

He said that when Marines are deployed in a certain area, they will not bother the people to give them food and shelter. "We bring our own that is a tradition of the Marines," Tadiar pointed out.

"This is the unwritten code that when somebody gives us something especially in combat areas. We have to pay it from our own money," he said.

"Any Marine who violates this unwritten code is punished by his peers," he said.

According to Tadiar it is on record that the Marines were the ones who inflicted the NPA the worst beating in a single battle.

This occurred in Bukidnon when 34 NPA members were slain in a gunfight in a Marine counterambush that left the dissidents in disarray, Tadiar said.

Tadiar said it was an encounter that the NPA will never forget because from that time on the NPA's did not try any ambush of a Marine patrol in Bukidnon.

The fighting capability of the Marines has earned the respect of the rebels and the civilian population.

Tadiar said that in all probability only a Marine battalion is deployed in an area, civic and religious groups always petition for the retention of the Marine unit in their areas.

Only recently, people from Davao City sent a formal letter to Admiral Alejandro asking that the 9th Marine Battalion landing team be retained in Malabog, Parquibato district, Davao city for the sake of peace and order in the area.

In his letter, barangay captain Tranquilino B. Dagalla said that the high sense of discipline and commendable behavior of the Marines have won the trust and confidence of the people.

The Marines also extended free medical and dental services to nine barangay people and helped in seeding 5,000 tilapia fingerlings at Lake Macaduhong.

For distinguishing themselves in combat, the Philippine Marines have earned countless of decorations.

However, the most noted Marine awardee was Crisanto D. Lopez who died in action defending his small unit against numerically superior terrorists force at Guimbon Taglibi, Jolo, Sulu in August 1975.

Lopez was awarded posthumously for killing more than 30 terrorists in that battle.

Last week Gen. Tadiar visited and announced a group of Marine attending a class in Forth Bonifacio.

As they stood up to full attention Tadiar asked one of the Marines what is the most powerful weapon on earth.

The Marine snapped: "a Marine and his rifle, sir."

"Why was the Philippines conquered by the Japanese," Tadir asked again.

The answer was: "Because there was no Marines, at that time, Sir."

On the third time, Tadiar asked the same Marine, "how was the Philippines liberated?"

"With the help of God and a few Marines, Sir." came a booming reply.

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

MARINES REPLACE ARMY, REGAIN RURAL TOWN'S CONFIDENCE

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 7 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Salug Town, Jan. 5 (SNB)--The 5th Marine Battalion of the First Marine Brigade, which took over the area of operations of the pulled out First Composite Infantry Battalion (Philippine Army), has earned the respect and admiration of the people of the hinterland for their courage and consistency in bringing the government closer to the people.

Lene Arsenio Caballero, vice-mayor of this town, commended the good efforts of the Philippine Marines in winning back the confidence of the people.

In an interview, Caballero said people in the towns of Godod who left their farms and homes for safety out of fear of being caught in the crossfire have returned to their villages.

CSO: 4200/559

PHILIPPINES

EXPORTERS PROTEST 'CONTRADICTING' GOVERNMENT POLICY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 31 Jan 85 p 3

[Text] Another group of exporters has taken the government to task for what it calls the contradicting government policy of promoting exports and restraining export activities through severe taxation and limited available financing.

Speaking for his organization, Antonio Amor, president of the Confederation of Philippine Exporters (COPE), called for the removal of all forms of government controls and taxes on exports, saying these add up to the already heavy burden of paying high rates on borrowed funds for export operations.

He complained that instead of being encouraged through more incentives, existing government controls on exporters only act as disincentives to productivity.

For one thing, COPE lashed at the costly and time-consuming process of securing export clearance that has to pass through any of the more than 30 government agencies that may be involved in export before final approval.

This procedure, which could be simplified at no expense to the government, also leads to procedural red tape which hapless exporters tolerate in the hope that their export clearance could be approved at once, Amor said.

The COPE head also criticized policies on the availability and terms of export financing which are towards "decreased loanable values, higher interest costs, and shorter payment periods for peso financing."

This Central Bank policy only leads to a situation where the Philippines has one of the highest costs of local currency financing of export in Asia, he said.

COPE members censured the "contradicting" government aim of promoting export on one hand and imposing severe restraints on exporters, on the other, saying that exports could grow by more than the ten percent target to as much as 25 percent this year if only the government will make a real effort to cut high tariff and taxes that easily eat up 35 percent of total export costs.

High tariff and taxes compound problems on high lending rates which ply at the 40 percent level annually. Even if the peso is "artificially" stabilized at

below P20-\$1 which means that exporters get less in peso terms for their dollar earnings, COPE said that their main problem remains the high payment on their loans used in exporting.

Since exporters have a very limited source of funding, the government could offer attractive financial incentives to tap exporters seeking to break into the export trade, he said.

Most exporters borrow money to finance their operations and it is the "exorbitant" market rates plying at over 40 percent that kill export producers, rather than the appreciation of the peso against the dollar, Amor said.

He said the government should lower lending rates.

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

70 ASK DAVAO PC COMMANDER TO DISARM CHDF

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 30 Jan 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] About 70 people, all residents of Sitio Lipadas, Daliao, Toril District, trooped to the Davao City PC Barracks compound to have a dialogue with Col Laudemer Kahulugan, Metrodiscom Commander, and more specifically to denounce and testify against those responsible in the January 20 strafing incident which resulted in the wounding of eight of the residents. Among those who testified were two of the wounded victims who gave their own version of the shooting.

In the dialogue, the residents testified that there is no reason for them not to believe that it was the ICHDF team based in Lizada, Toril District which committed the indiscriminate firing. A witness said that the ICHDF group was seen walking out of their Sitio immediately after the incident. This was also corroborated by another two witnesses. They said it was also this same armed group seen loitering at the place before the incident.

It can be recalled that the same ICHDF unit was ordered disarmed by Col Kahulugan upon representations made by the barangay officials of Daliao, Toril District, denouncing their involvement, last week.

Prior to the dialogue, the delegation enlisted the help of lawyer Prospero Nograles to accompany them to the barracks and to act as their spokesman and legal counsel.

In that same dialogue, the delegation requested the Colonel to disarm the entire ICHDF units in Toril District which the Colonel declined. "Not all ICHDF men are bad. A lot of them have helped the government in its insurgency drive. In fact some of them died in so doing," Colonel Kahulugan said. "I shall however put to jail those found guilty of abuses and atrocities be they ICHDF, policemen, or military men. That I can assure you. I am now personally investigating them," he added.

Again Colonel Kahulugan cited the need for people to cooperate in flushing out the scalawags in uniform and those who are out to topple the duly constituted authorities. He also reiterated his pledge of full police protection against reprisals to persons who would testify and point out these undesirables.

In return for Kahulugan's gesture, the delegation thanked him and pledged their full cooperation in the colonel's drive against criminality.

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL QUOTES MARCOS IN JUSTIFYING REVOLUTION

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 7 Jan 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Without Justice"]

[Text] "Deprive a man food and he will look for food. But deprive a man justice and he will join revolutions."

Marcos, in his prime as master of the Filipino psyche, uttered these words.

The same Marcos, in losing his grasp of reality, forgot what he has said.

The Filipino populace, flooded with lies and inconsistencies, now seek justice for those innocent lives whose fruitful years were wasted and sacrificed, for those bodies maimed and tortured, for those souls whose polity were suppressed by political violence, and prisoners incarcerated without charges.

It's no wonder that the post-Martial law Filipino has learned to defy the rule of a regime whose structure is only held together by election frauds and bullets.

What can a people do to restore justice for the oppressed?

Only time can tell.

History, after all, will not fail those who seek to rewrite it.

History repeats itself.

CSO: 4200/559

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO COLUMNIST ON EXPECTED KBL DEFECTIONS

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 30 Jan 85 p 7

[From the "By-Line" column by Casim Arkoncel: "KBL Solon To Turn Opposition"]

[Excerpt] The opposition rank and file is expected to swell as the UNIDO and the revived Liberal party are expected to participate in the coming local polls with complete slates. Even the Nacionalists Party (Roy wing) has announced that it will field full line-ups.

This means that the KBL ranks will dwindle. Party feuds in the ruling party will trigger defections in the same manner that bigwigs who are trying to solidify forces will work for ouster of copartymates.

Already the Davao City KBL has suffered the loss of keymen like former city mayor Luis T. Santos and his own following. The Batasan elections last year could have been won handily were it not for the intramurals in the minority group. Farther back, the 1980 debacle the KBL did not expect was actually the handwriting on the wall.

People want a change everytime an election comes around and in many areas of the country politicians feel that the ship is floundering jump overboard.

In Region XI, big names in politics are reported ready to join the band-wagon of the UNIDO. All are known KBL leaders but the intra-party squabbles in past polls is the cause of the exodus. The KBL national leadership had made some unsavory decisions prompting the disgruntled politicians to switch sides. At least one member of parliament is expected to shed off his KBL coat before the 1986 polls.

The major political realignment on the opposition side is worth watching. A company union opposition is also in the offing to divide the anti-administration forces.

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

SIN CRITICIZES, URGES PRAYER FOR MARCOS FAMILY

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 14 Jan 85 p 6

[Text] Jaime Cardinal Sin called on the Catholic faithful recently to pray for the "conversion" of President Marcos to ensure honest and democratic elections instead of wishing to perpetuate himself--or his family--in power.

Cardinal Sin said Filipinos should not rejoice over reports that Marcos is ill but should pray for his speedy recovery.

He said the people should pray that Marcos keeps his loyalty to his people and "not to his cronies and to himself."

A frequent Marcos critic, the Cardinal, lambasted the President for his "tasteless display of exhibitionism" when Marcos appeared before television baring his chest and stomach.

"Instead of wishing him dead, let us pray for his conversion, let us pray that he will open his eyes and get a clearer view of the sufferings of the Filipino people," Sin said.

"Let us pray," Cardinal Sin added, "that instead of wishing to perpetuate himself or his family--in power, he should work so that the rights of the people to choose their leaders through democratic elections is safeguarded."

Sin pointed out it may be difficult to do this in view of the "tortures and salvaging by the military" and the people's "exacerbated awareness of the government's callous disregard of our sacred human rights."

CSO: 4200/559

PHILIPPINES

PIMENTEL ON BUDGET FOR INTELLIGENCE, SECURITY AGENCIES

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 14 Jan 85 pp 3,5

[Article by Aquilino Pimentel, PDP-Laban chairman and Cagay an de Oro mayor:
"P420-M for a National Networks of Spies"]

[Text] Some P420 million of the people's money is being set aside in the budget for spying and investigative purposes by various intelligence agencies, which since martial rule was imposed in 1972 has apparently become de rigeur in government circles.

The espionage network has now been built into the entire government set-up unlike the old days when only the military and police agencies had their intelligence services. To make the intention appear less objectionable to civil libertarians, the language used is, to be sure, parliamentary. The catch-all phrase is "intelligence fund," although it also comes under the category of "security services," "confidential expenses" "rewards for informers," or "investigation and detection of crimes."

The amount of P420 million represents, in round figures, the total of the various allotments spread out among the several ministries for intelligence, investigative, surveillance, security and confidential operations of government agents. In its entirety, the amount allotted for these intelligence operations is bigger than the budgetary allotments for some of the government branches or ministries. For example, the amount if bigger than the P200 million that is appropriated for the Baasang Pambansa by P220 million and it is larger, in round figures, by P171 million than the P249,305,000 that is allotted to the Ministry of Agrarian Reform, which in the early days of martial rule was often touted by the President as the "cornerstone of (his) new society." It is also larger by P62 million than the budget of P358.7 million of the Ministry of Social Services and Development; by P339 million than the P81 million budget of the Ministry of Energy; by P409 million than the P11 million appropriation for the Tanod Bayan.

Specifically, the intelligence funds are distributed as follows:

(1) Office of the President

Under the Office of the President, only the following are clearly earmarked for intelligence expenses or special operations: P25,00 for intelligence

expenses of the Games and Amusement Board; P50,000 for intelligence expenses and P440,000 for special operations by the Bureau of Broadcasts and P138,000 for "confidential expenses" of the Bureau of National and Foreign Information. No mention is made of the expenses for the maintenance or operation of the Presidential Security Command which may be hidden in the appropriation and support services" for the Office of the President.

(2) Ministry of Finance

The Ministry of Finance gets several sums for intelligence services such as the P1,303,000 that is earmarked for "intelligence and investigative activities and the P100,000 designated as intelligence fund "to be released upon approval of the President."

The MOF bureaus also get their share of intelligence funds in addition to the amount of P3,240,000 which is allotted for intelligence and investigation of violations of the rules of the Tariff and Customs Code, the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Board of Investments and the Central Bank relating to Customs. The BIR, for example, gets a hefty P4,000,000; the Bureau of Treasury P1,000,000 and the Bureau of Customs also P1,000,000 for intelligence funds. And for intelligence activities against "economic subversion," the MOF is allotted P16,863,000.

(3) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has a two-line justification for its intelligence funds; rendition of legal advice, periodic inspection and intelligence activities. In addition, the Ministry also gets P5,000,000 for representation and other expenses which include "contingent confidential and intelligence expenses." There is, however, a proviso that 'confidential and intelligence expenses shall not exceed P100,000 which shall be released upon approval of the President."

(4) Ministry of Health

Even the Ministry of Health is now in the intelligence game. It gets P1,622,000 for Health Intelligence Services. The sum is in addition to the P430,000 which is allotted to the MOH for "rewards to informers" in drug-related cases.

(5) Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice, too, gets P180,000 for intelligence funds which may be used to reward informers instrumental in the recapture of escapees," Under the same Ministry, the Commission on Immigration and Deportation gets P2,756,000 for intelligence and security services. And the National Bureau of Investigation has an intelligence fund of P500,000 plus another sum of P24,927,000 for the investigation and investigation and detection of crimes and related activities.

(6) Ministry of National Defense

As expected, the Ministry of National Defense gets the biggest slice of intelligence money. Some P5,000,000 is allotted to the Office of the Minister for "security operations and related activities," P195,931,000 goes to the General Headquarters of the Armed Forces of the Philippines for military intelligence activities, P846,000 goes to the Aviation Security Command operations and maintenance; P46,000 goes to the government arsenal for intelligence purposes; P148,632,000 goes to the police for investigative activities and P810,000 to the National Police Commission as intelligence fund.

(7) Ministry of Tourism

The Ministry of Tourism also plays the intelligence game quite liberally with the people's money;

The office of the Minister, for example, gets P500,000 for "extraordinary and confidential expenses" on page 505 of the General Appropriations Bill and two pages later, another amount of P500,000 is also appropriated for "extraordinary and confidential expenses" for the same office.

The Bureau of Tourism Services gets P643,000 for "investigation and security" and another amount of P250,000 in "confidential funds to be released only upon prior approval of the President." Under the Ministry's wings, the Civil Aeronautics Board gets P314,000 for "surveillance and enforcement of CAB rules on aviation."

(8) Ministry of Trade Industry

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has a P2,000,000 allotment for "classified or extraordinary activities and special operations as the President may determine and authorize."

(9) Civil Service and Professional Regulatory Commission

Not to be outdone, the Civil Service Commission and Professional Regulatory Commission have each a P30,000 fund for "intelligence services."

(10) Commission on Audit, Comelec and Tanod Bayan

The Commission on Audit, has P3,745,000 for investigation purposes and the infamous Commission on Elections has P820,000 for investigation and prosecution, apparently of crimes committed against the electoral laws of the Country. And the Tanod Bayan has P100,000 in intelligence funds, which undoubtedly it needs to ferret out grafters in government.

In sum, more than P420 million of the people's money is sought to be appropriated for intelligence," "confidential," "special," "investigative," or "surveillance" operations. But whatever it is called, it all amounts to the same thing. Big Brother in Malacanang wants to keep watch over what you and I are doing at the expense of the people. Thus, our telephones are tapped; our mails opened; our movements monitored.

It must be mentioned also that savings in the budget of Ministries, bureaus, and offices and other agencies of the National Government may also be used "for intelligence and counterintelligence activities" and when so used, the total of public funds used for intelligence expenses may well go beyond half-a-billion pesos, at the very least, for the next calendar year.

It is a pity, then, that so much money is going to spying activities instead of to much needed areas of concern like hospitals and schools. Soon after the brutal dispersal of the demonstration at the Quezon City Welcome Rotunda last September 27, I visited some victims at the National Orthopedic Hospital. And I saw for myself the miserable condition of the hospital as was visible to the naked eye. Patients clogging every available square inch of space in the wards and in the corridors. Make-shift beddings and broken-leg pulleys. Paint peeling off the hospital walls, and worse. I am certain lack of medicine for the poor.

And, in Cagayan de Oro, where I come from, I know that several public schools, particularly, the barangay high schools, suffer from a dearth of laboratory equipment like ordinary microscopes, test tubes and burners.

It has to be a tragedy of calamitous proportions for a country to misallocate its scarce resources to build a network of spies who keep an Orwellian eye over the activities of people instead of maximizing their use for the health and education of our people.

Hence, it behooves us, as the people's representatives to cut off intelligence allotments to civilian offices, which normally ought to perform purely civilian functions. Otherwise, we give our sanction to the creeping militarization which now threatens to envelope the country in struggle hold and cause the renascent spirit of freedom to be aborted forcibly.

CSO: 4200/559

PHILIPPINES

CEBU COLUMNIST ON CLASS STRUGGLE ASPECT OF PROTEST

Strong Forces of Oppression

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 29 Jan 85 p 3

[From the "Just a Minute" column by Ernie Arcenas: "Forces of Oppression Are Strong"]

[Text] On many occasions I have written on subjects which laid down the basis of my personal analysis of the extent of the Filipino peoples' political consciousness and its capacity to redirect the course of the nation's ship of state towards equality, liberty, justice and democracy.

There are conclusive proofs to show that only a few thousands Filipinos out of the 53 million population who are politicize and willing to sacrifice their personal interests and freedoms just so this country may continue to live in peace and freedom and veer it away from its present course towards violence and eventual revolution.

Let me mention some of these measures or gauges of the politicalization of our people. At the heat of the passion and vehement revulsion of the people against the assassination of Ninoy Aquino and at the funeral of the late opposition leader only a million Metro Manilans join the funeral cortege out of Metro Manila's 10 million population. In succeeding demonstrations, this number dwindled to a few thousands. This diminution of participants in Manila and elsewhere in the country was brought about by the draconian measures adopted by the present leadership to quell the protest movement through force and violence. The violent dispersal of the demonstrators at the Espana Rotunda in Quezon City and the mass arrests of sympathizers and supporters of the transport strike in Cebu City are recent examples of the government counter measures to stop the threat to the oppressive governments' set-up engineered and established by President Marcos.

The government under Marcos has succeeded to neutralized the surging and growing forces of liberation against authoritarian rule.

This has been proven again in yesterday's nationwide strike. The expected massive support from the people was dismal even when the demands are clear and legitimate and strike at the very roots of this abnormal regimes'

oppressive tactics which it has institutionalized for the past twenty years. The passiveness of the greater mass of our people is an indication that this country is not yet prepared for a unified and organized fight for reform. The liberating forces have yet to wage a long and weary struggle to politicize the great majority of our people.

The forces of the extreme left--the Communists, the NPA's and those who advocate violent revolution are very much lesser than the advocates of peaceful change and reforms.

It is my view that the oppressive system even after Marcos will continue to rule this land for whoever take the helm of leadership will be bound by the strong forces of the reactionaries--the few rich, who control the 10 percent of the wealth of this country. The politicians, who themselves comprise the few rich, in clear terms, will continue to play the upperhand and firm control of the forces of oppression. This country's serious social problem--the exploitation of the tenant and the workers by landlords and the employers in the hands of the few while the many live in privation and insecurity will remain unchanged.

Unless another man, the likes of the late President Ramon Magsaysay, a man of the masses, electrifies the imagination of the greater mass of our people then and only then can we expect the hastening and the shortening of the long, long road to real freedom and democracy.

Middle Class Revolutionaries Cited

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 31 Jan 85 p 3

[From the "Just a Minute" column by Ernie Arcenas: "Our Leaders Consider Filipinos as 'Indios'"]

[Text] During the early years of Spanish rule in this country, Filipinos were called by the ruling cliche as Indios. Our history is replete with pocket revolts against the Spanish rulers, who looked down with disdain on the natives (Filipinos).

The iron rule of the colonizers for over three centuries finally ended with the organized revolt (armed revolution) led by a 'bodegero' in Tondo (Andres Bonifacio) and the coming of the Americans known as the benevolent colonizers.

This in a nutshell is a brief summary of how the Indios struggled to free itself from the oppressors. It should be noted here that the leader, Andres Bonifacio, who ignited the fires of armed revolution came from the middle class and not from the elite of the Filipino society during that time. The sons of the rich Filipinos like Jose Rizal never advocated armed upheaval to free the people from the yoke of tyranny and oppression.

It is interesting to note that today, this country is under the iron rule of one man and a group of cronies most of whom are his friends and classmates in the country's premier school, the University of the Philippines. When

this school was first established, it is common knowledge that only the sons and daughters of the rich can afford to send their children to study in that educational institution.

These new rulers are not foreigners but native Filipinos who belong to the illustrados. These group have inherited the ways and behavior of the former rulers and colonizers as they owned and controlled 90 percent of the nation's wealth.

Today there is now what is known as an armed struggle to overthrow the present oppressive and exploitative system particularly the imposition of an authoritarian regime in the country. If we recall events in the pages of our history, the leaders of those armed struggle against foreign oppressors did not come from the rich or illustrados but from the middle class. Jose Ma. Sison, Horacio Morales, Fr. Ed de la Torro, Commander Dante, Fr. Comrade Balweg and Commander Buscayno are just a few of the new breed of Filipino oppressors led by President Marcos and they all came from the working middle class.

What is troubling this country is the way our present leaders think about their fellow Filipinos. They presume and consider most of us as Indios. For example, who among the educated Filipinos would believe that there are no jails that can accommodate the 17, only 17, nonbailable indictees (principal suspects) in the murder of Berigno Aquino and Rolando Galman? Nobody in his right mind would ever believe this because during the transport strike last Monday, Jan. 28, the military on orders of higher authorities arrested 120 strikers and locked them in jail. In today's newspapers, Lino Brocka and Behn Cervantes, both well-known movie directors, were prominently seen in the front pages behind bars. The Muntinglupa prison director denied custody of the 17 indictees saying the national penitentiary cannot accommodate them for lack of space yet a few weeks ago more than 50 prisoners from the Cebu City jail were sent there to spend the rest of their sentence at Muntinglupa.

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST DISCUSSES CREDIT FOR PRIVATE SECTOR

HK050906 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 26 Feb 85 p 3

["Business Views" column by Jake Macasaet: "Government Still Competes for Credit"]

[Text] There is very little hope, for the moment, that easy credit will be made available to the private sector. While the Central Bank [CB] obviously feels that it has already siphoned off excess liquidity as indicated by the declining rates on its IOUS (CB certificates of indebtedness) [CBCI] the national government is deliberately raising the yields on its own treasury bills.

Government always ends up winning in the competition for credit with the private sector by making extremely attractive investments in government securities. At present, the rates on T-bills vary from 28.25 percent for 36 days to as high as 34.25 percent for longer maturities of between 252 and 331 days. Yields on CBCIs are at least two percentage points lower.

Government has to borrow in the open market to finance its operations and deficits. To avoid the recurrence of excess liquidity, the IMF and the World Bank have obviously asked the national government not to issue or sell its securities to the Central Bank because that would have the effect of printing new money, and therefore additional liquidity.

There are two potent weapons that the national government uses in expanding the sale of its securities in the open market in direct competition with the private sector. The more traditional tool is persuasive--sometimes coercive--influence. When this weapon is complemented with attractive yields, whatever little credit available in the system is effectively cornered by government.

It seems to me that the strategy in implementing the IMF-World Bank-endorsed readjustment or recovery program involves a very delicate balancing between stability and growth. At the moment, the preoccupation is clearly with stability. This is best indicated by the artificial props monetary authorities continue to provide the dollar in the form of high interest rates.

The alternative borrowing from the Central Bank which produces inflationary effects is more and heavier taxes. But considering the very sick economy and the adverse political consequences of taxation, the government has decided to raise operational funds from the open market in competition with the private sector.

Competition is particularly acute at this time considering the huge amounts that the Central Bank has effectively withdrawn from the system by selling its own IOUS at very attractive interest rates. The need for credit by the private sector is just as acute as that of the national government, but loan demands are effectively dampened by excessive costs of borrowing.

It is reasonable to assume at this time that the preoccupation with liquidity will continue at least until the end of the year. Growth, therefore, might be sacrificed for a much longer period than most of us have anticipated. When we consider the favorable political effects of an artificially strong peso, the preoccupation with stability will all the more be prolonged.

Hopefully, when government decides to shift to growth without necessarily throwing the benefits or values of stability to the four winds, the scattered pieces in the external sector will have fallen into place. By then, but again hopefully, the economy will once more be placed on the launching pad.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

GROUP BLAMES GOVERNMENT FOR EXPECTED POOR CROP YIELDS

HK050917 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Jun Lopez]

[Text] A consumer group yesterday held the Marcos administration accountable for the expected decline in yields this year of rice, corn and sugar, the country's foremost agricultural products.

The Citizens' Alliance for Consumer Protection (CACP) charged that the restrictive agro-industrial conditions and unproportional government policies will result in the predicted shortages which have far-reaching effects on the consuming public.

According to the group, rice and corn farmers, despite credit availability under the Intensified Rice Production Program (IRPP) and the Expanded Corn Production Program (ECPP), cannot or would not avail of the government loans due "to its straight-jacket stipulations and its minimal and exclusive accessibility."

Under the IRPP, only a total area of 155,000 hectares of farmland will be covered which is less than 10 percent of cultivated farms in the country, the consumer alliance said. While under the ECPP, about 40,000 hectares of cornfields in 18 provinces will be covered.

The group also denounced the restrictive guidelines of the programs, claiming that the facilities are largely oriented towards the capacity of big landowners and agribusiness corporations.

They said that only the big landowners and agribusiness corporations can afford the 15 percent loan interests a year or every cropping season.

"The interest rates are beyond the capability of ordinary small land owning farmers, much less share croppers," the CACP said.

Likewise, many of the rice and corn farmers are not eligible for the IRPP and the ECPP credit programs since most of them have outstanding accounts with the Masagana 99 and Maisagana programs.

The farmers should repay their loans from these programs before they can avail themselves of the credit programs.

Another point raised by the CACP is the high prices of fertilizers and pesticides which is "a major stumbling block for small farmers who had to resort to minimal cost--minimal yield farming for them to catch up with the year's first planning season."

Imported commercial fertilizer prices increased by an average of 28 percent in June and again by 12.55 percent in November due to last year's series of peso devaluations. This caused massive drops in its use, the CACP said.

They also charged as futile the suggestion of Agriculture Minister Salvador Escudero III that farmers use azolla and other organic fertilizers instead.

Instead of cash outlays, the government suggested that loans will come in the form of imported commercial fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides.

Another cause for the speculations of crop shortages is the current drought being experienced in Cagayan Valley, Central Mindanao, Ilocos and Visayas regions covering vast estimate of 100,000 hectares of rice and corn farms.

At present, said CACP, the government is resorting to importation and massive stockpilings of crops to offset the anticipated shortages. With the massive depletion of domestic products, CACP, however, said that many foresee that shortages in the prime crops are imminent.

The group also observed political grapplings which they said "obscure the already stagnating state of the sugar industry."

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

MP BLAMES ADMINISTRATION FOR DETERIORATING ECONOMY

HK050541 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 20 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Member of Parliament Neptali Gonzales of Mandaluyong-San Juan yesterday warned of further deterioration of economical conditions this year and the coming year. He blamed the administration for "the economic malady resulting from gross maladministration, irresponsibility, and trivial and wreckless spending." He made the remarks at the induction of officers of Unido-Laban in Paranaque at the rooftop of Gabriel Building in Dongalo, Paranaque.

Gonzales cited as examples the P[Pesos]200 million mansion-hotel in Tagaytay City which he said was purportedly built for President Reagan's aborted visit last year; the P300 million mansion-hotel in Laoag City meant to accommodate guests in the wedding of Irene Marcos; and the P200 million head bust of Marcos built on a mountain side in Agoo, La Union which, according to Gonzales, was partly "to blame for cement shortage in the country."

The opposition leader said that the expected P9 billion deficit will surely spawn heavier foreign loans that no doubt will trigger further devaluations and spiralling of prices. The only other source of funds to meet this deficit, he said, is more taxes. This is in consonance with MP Jaime N. Ferrer's press statement issued recently.

In the same speech, Gonzales congratulated the Paranaque-Las Pinas constituency for having as a leader Jimmy Ferrer. Gonzales branded Ferrer's win as most significant since he won the biggest margin among the opposition winners (and all winners) throughout the country in the last elections.

CSO: 4200/595

PHILIPPINES

COCONUT FARMERS ASSAIL JAPANESE FIRM'S POLICY

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 7 Jan 85 pp 3, 4

[Text] An association of coconut farmers assailed recently a Japanese multi-national which is opposing the government's program to rationalize and integrate the coconut industry.

The association said the government's policy of regulating the importation of petroleum-based chemicals will promote the use of the locally-produced coco-chemicals, which are processed from indigenous local material, the coconut oil. Moreover, the policy will save us precious dollars, the group said,

In a press statement, the Coco-Industry Rationalization Movement, Inc. (CRAMI) said what the Japanese wanted in effect was for the country to remain a mere supplier of raw materials to the world market, instead of being an exporter of processed products such as industrial chemicals, a colonial relationship the country wants to discard.

Industrial chemicals based on coconut oil, according to CRAMI, commands higher prices than raw copra or semi-processed coconut oil.

According to Ramon S. Roco, CRAMI director, the Japanese firm, Tokyo Menka Kaisha Ltd. (TMK), was lobbying against the policy to protect its petro-chemical firm at the expense of a large number of Filipinos.

Roco said the Japanese were clouding their ploy by raising the "monopoly" issue, when in truth, the policy aims only to protect the 15 million Filipinos dependent on the coconuts.

At the same time, Roco charged that it is LMG that is monopolizing the supply of benzene to giant multinationals operating in the country like Proctor and Gamble, Unilever, Colgate-Palmolive among others.

He said that there have been reports teaching him that if it were not for the protective tariff enjoyed by LMG and TMK, these multinationals would have found it cheaper to import what LMG produces since its price in the world market is cheaper than LMG's.

Roco said that the Japanese businessmen should not be a party to derail and sabotage a project which is the hope of the government to modernize, integrate and rationalize the coconut industry.

The industry is also one of the country's 11 major industrial projects and therefore should be well-protected. He stressed that it would be to the advantage of Japan to have an economically strong and independent business partner in trade, industry and commerce.

Roco pointed out that TMK imports 80 percent of its raw material supplies probably from its mother company in Japan.

Roco said that petroleum-based chemicals are substitutable with locally-produced coco-chemicals. The country being the largest coconut producer in the world, could produce coco-chemicals in adequate quantities to satisfy the needs of the local chemical industry, he stressed.

He cited the capabilities of the United Coconut Chemicals Inc., which could process 70,000 metric tons (MT) of coconut oil into 30,000 MT of fatty acids 30,000 MT of fatty alcohols and 8,000 MT of glycerene every year at peak production operations. Unichem expects to be fully operational in April 1985, Roco said.

Roco said he finds it ironic that the local chemical industry should continue using imported petro-based chemicals when local substitutes abound.

Roco explained that even the chemical industries abroad prefer coco-chemicals to petrochemicals because of the superior linear qualities of coco-chemicals.

Roco added that coco-chemicals are also biodegradable, thus reducing the pollutants in the environment.

Roco said the operations of the coco-chemical plant will effect substantial foreign exchange savings since its products can substitute for imported raw materials needed by local industries.

This, he said will have a significant impact on the economy which is currently experiencing difficulties in procuring foreign exchange.

Roco also said that the government's support for the coco-chemical project will advance the rationalization of the coconut industry. He explained that transfer of advanced and highly sophisticated technology gave the industry the capability of processing coconuts from copra into semiprocessed coconut oil and processed industrial chemicals.

Industrial chemicals, he stressed, commands higher prices than raw copra and semiprocessed coconut oil.

Roco said that if TMK were given the responsibility of developing a large agricultural sector in Japan, the firm would surely seek the Japanese government's protection against foreign competitors.

Roco said that from his observations of the Japanese economic policies, he is sure the Japanese government would not even grant foreign competitors the same incentives that TMK is enjoying here.

CSO: 4200/559

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT ACTION URGED AGAINST SEX TRADE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 30 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Marcia Rodriguez]

[Text] The Commission on Immigration and Deportation has been urged to stop foreigners from running beer joints, discos, and sauna parlors in the country which are merely fronts for prostitution dens.

The appeal was made by Stop the Trafficking of Pilipinas (STOP) Movement as they noted the flourishing "filthy business" in Mabini, Ermita, Harrison, Pasay, Sta. Cruz, and Angeles and Olongapo cities.

Former Social Services Secretary Estefania Aldaba Lim noted a study by Caritas, a church-based group, which disclosed that 92 percent of 52 beer joints, sauna baths, and discos are owned by foreigners, namely Australians, Europeans, and Japanese.

However, Filipinos are used by foreigners as "dummies" to set up their businesses where sex is "peddled" by women and children to tourists who "take advantage of their poverty," it was reported.

STOP members led by Dr Minerva Laudico, who is chairman of the Civic Assembly of Women, said that a network of organized activities against child prostitution will be set to solve the growing social problem, and laws will be reviewed to provide adequate protection to endangered children.

STOP hailed the drive against child prostitution of Manila Mayor Ramon Bagatsing as it sought the assistance of CID Commissioner Edmundo Reyes, Tourism Minister Jose Aspiras, Foreign Affairs Minister Arturo Tolentino, and Information Minister Gregorio Cendana in curbing the problem.

Aspiras was asked to stop the reported resurgence of sex tours in the country and to regulate establishments frequented by tourists in the tourist-belt area to stop woman and child prostitution.

STOP recalled that as early as 1981, Aspiras had reprimanded some sectors of the hospitality trade who make money at the expense of the reputation of Filipino women, and that the tourism organization of the Philippines and the Japan Travel Bureau have agreed to stop sex tours.

In a letter to Toletino, STOP and other women's groups noted that the movement to stop the exploitation of women and children in the country has not been very successful because government agencies are not doing enough and the government has not issued a strong statement condemning this social problem that is damaging the image of the country.

It noted that an article in a foreign magazine had dubbed the country as the "sin capital of the world" and Manila as the "Sodom of the Pacific."

Citing the article, Cendana was asked to intensify the campaign against pornography.

CSO: 4200/504

PHILIPPINES

DIPOLOG CITY OPPOSITION WEEKLY ON THREAT OF HUNGER

Dipolog City THE MINDANAO OBSERVER in English 14 Jan 85 pp 1,4,5

[Commentary by Abbey Canturias: "Hunger for the People"]

[Text] The Year of the Rat ended as it should.

Now comes 1985--the Year of the Bull--with nothing left for the Filipino but a struggle to hurdle past the crisis. Whether such crisis be political or economic seems to be outside of everybody's concern. To survive with an empty stomach amidst upheaval and turmoil stands foremostly above all material considerations.

Difficulties, for the time being, haunt the future. Hunger and pain loom menacingly in the background, ready to catch its prey. While a despotic regime crumbles before history, insurgency darkens the prospects for a progressive and peaceful society.

Who is to blame? Who--or what--may be the root of the evil that everyone dreads to think about?

Read the signs of the times. At the local Kadiwa store, young and old alike line up to buy rice and corn. In the rural villages, people are evacuating. The alarming progress of militarization displaces people, and makes them fearful of the uncertain. The once green fields of corn strewn in the rolling hills no longer promise a bountiful harvest. The mountain slopes are as bare and empty. The peaceful and quiet jungle becomes the sanctuary of people who have the guts to challenge the political order. A population caught between the ideological confrontation of capitalist democracy and socialist Marxism and the plight of capital and economic opportunities--these are indications that this country is going to the dogs.

Examine the prospects one at a time.

Firstly, hunger will render the poor more poorer and the impoverished to suffer life in bitterness and despair. Let alone the rich and their elitist standards, the average worker and the lowly farmer stand vulnerable, if not too susceptible, to business exploitation and disparity of supply and demand.

Consider these facts.

National Food Authority (NFA) inventory of government stocks of rice constitutes a meager 2,125 bags as of Jan. 2, 1985. Commercial inventory of privately-owned stocks yields 4,716 bags of palay; 1,920 bags of rice; 697 bags of corn; and 1,493 bags of corn grits. Given the popular assumption that Zamboanga del Norte cannot expect a better harvest by April 1985, how will consumer address the lack of supply against mass demand?

Take a look at the competition in the food market. Commercial traders buy--and offer farm gate price on palay--at P3.80 per kilo and warehouse gate price of P4.10. The NFA, without a steady .07 centavo incentive, can make up to P3.35. In the race for more stocks and purchases, traders can easily get on for a bigger kill; for palay only. What about selling rice grains?

Commercial retailers sell rice from P6.90 to P7 per kilo. The NFA, on the other hand, sells at P5.35. At first glance, the first conclusion will be to view the government's selling price as the saving grace. Take a closer look. Can the NFA cope with the demand in the light of its procurement operations? Definitely a big no!

Secondly, the onslaught of hardships purely economic in nature inflict pain on the back of the Filipino body politic. And pain, rightly or wrongly, dictates what the people's attitude should be with regards to authority, government, violence, and drastic reforms.

The New People's Army, if military intelligence proves the point right, is no pushover. Whatever will be the options left unexplored by the Marcos regime to contain a growing insurgency in the grassroots is a decisive factor.

To say that the NPA has, more or less, 300 well-armed cadres in Zamboanga del Norte alone cannot be simply viewed as mere speculation. Within this context, a violent confrontation between government and insurgent forces will not only hasten the collapse of a politico-economic structure held together by force, but also impedes the recovery of a society whose populace lays torn and battered between the dimensions of civil strife.

Militarization, per se, may be a popular and ultimate alternative, though. Hamletting may come too complicated a move. When worse comes to worse, there will be nothing left for the government but wage a long protracted warfare against NPA guerrillas. And given the soldier's susceptibility to abuse, militarization as a deterrent in addressing the concern for counterinsurgency yields more harm than good.

By all respects, the people still have prospects. Although they may be between hunger and pain, a struggle to survive can give the present and future a sporting chance.

CSO: 4220/559

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

Luzon Railway Strike--The Philippine National Railways [PNR] was hit by a strike yesterday which paralyzed all its lines. The strike, which was called at midnight last night by ground staff, was soon joined by three labor groups and bus drivers connected with the railway. Negotiations are going on with the management at the present time. Bit commercial losses are predicted if the strike continues and commuters in both Metro Manila and other provinces in Luzon are being affected. No trains or buses were running as a result of the mass action by the strikers who demanded higher wages to meet the increased cost of living, and permanent status for temporary staff. The strike was initiated by the Train Personnel Association Inc which has 300 members and was quickly joined by other sympathetic railway workers. PNR officials have asked for police assistance to help in the event of trouble among stranded passengers. President Marcos is expected to act today to end the labor dispute. [Text] [Dagupan City DZDL Radio in Tagalog 0445 GMT 11 Mar 85 HK]

Cebu Detainee Gets Pass--President Marcos has given clearance to detained opposition leader Ruben Holganza to leave his detention cell in Cebu City. The president granted a 3-day pass to Holganza to enable him to join the opposition's National Unification Committee convention being held in Manila on Sunday. Holganza, the regional secretary general of the Philipino Democratic Party, has been detained along with five other opposition leaders in a military detention center in Cebu on charges of rebellion. He was arrested by the military 2 years ago when he went for a meeting with dissident leaders at a secret safehouse in Cebu City. Holganza is scheduled to take a flight for Manila accompanied by his security escorts. [Text]. [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Mar 85 HK]

Marcos on Emergence from Crisis--President Marcos says the Philippines is now emerging from its economic crisis. Citing [words indistinct], the president said the country's inflation rate dropped from (?about) 60 percent last November to 45.3 percent in January and it is expected to fall further. Consequently, he added, interest rates will start to go down even more. He said that private industries and the agriculture sector now enjoy incentives for increased production and improved productivity. He attributed the country's economic recovery to such measures as reducing money supply, trimming the budget services, and making available more resources to the agriculture and small industries. [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 5 Mar 85]

SHARI'A COURTS FOR MINDANAO--Manila, Mon--President Marcos said today that his Government will soon set up Syariah courts in the Muslim autonomous regions of central and western Mindanao. He said the setting up of the courts would be in line with his previous instructions that the heritage of Muslims be preserved. A statement from Malacanang Palace said the President had ordered the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities to speed up the establishment of Syariah courts in Mindanao.--Bernama [Text] [Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 22 Jan 85 p 15]

CSO: 4200/559

SINGAPORE

BRIEFS

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH OMAN--A Singapore Foreign Affairs Ministry statement said that Singapore and the Sultanate of Oman had established formal diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level. Both governments wanted to develop relations and strengthened cooperation based on mutual respect. [Summary] [Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/604

THAILAND

EDITORIAL ON POLITICAL ANGLE OF CPT PROSECUTIONS

Bangkok WIWAT in Thai 2-8 Feb 85 p 4

[Editorial: "An Attitude of Give and Take Based on the Communist Case"]

[Text] Finally, an important point in the communist case was reached when the military court prosecutor decided not to file charges against eight suspects and to try only six suspects. Prior to this, the people responsible for this case had used political measures based on Article 17 in the Anti-Communist Act to release these eight suspects.

Besides the facts, or the witnesses and evidence, that the prosecutor used to make this decision, it is thought that the government's "policy" played an important role in helping this communist case develop in a positive way. The government's "policy" or attitude has been to "give and take." This attitude shows that the government has done the right thing and acted in accord with the wishes of the people.

The communist case that occurred last July cannot be separated from political events. People on the outside view many of the suspects as "political victims" rather than as people who wanted to destroy the nation. However, the various activities have been conducted within the scope of the law. State officials have not been asked to violate the law. They have just been asked to carry on things justly and quickly in accord with the law. State officials at certain levels have responded to these appeals.

The government's attitude of "give and take" is in harmony with the desires of the people. This should help improve the political-democratic atmosphere. If the government does not do something to ease things and continues to take stern action, this will just cause conflicts and make it impossible to bring together the various social forces. This will not be good for the government.

The communist problem is no longer a major problem for the country, as it was when Order 66/1980 was issued. The army areas all agree that the problem of dark powers and influences and the economic problems are now the important problems that the government must use every means available to solve. This shows that the people who once belonged

to and supported the communist party and who are now in the "palm of the hand" of officials no longer pose a great problem.

In the present situation, it is not just the various power groups that have to adjust their thinking about the social problems. The government, too, must understand the changes in the social problems and understand the ideas of the power groups in society, regardless of whether this is under the banner of 66/1980 or some other banner.

As for the six suspects who have had charges filed against them, they must be guaranteed a fair and speedy trial. The government must not treat them like ordinary criminals. Besides this, the other political measures that the government can employ should be discussed, too.

11943
CSO: 4207/139

THAILAND

COLUMNIST ASKS MORE U.S. AID, UNDERSTANDING

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 23 Jan 85 p 5

[Ta Mo La column: "How Close a Friend Is the United States?"]

[Text] There had not been any reports about the purchase of F-16 aircraft for a long time. It was only recently that reports on this appeared again when Mr Paul D. Wolfowitz, the assistant to Mr George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, visited Thailand in order to attend a conference on security in Southeast Asia.

Reporters asked him about this at a press conference. Mr Wolfowitz's response was not too pleasing to Thais. He said, "at present, the question is, do you have the foreign currency necessary to purchase the aircraft?"

In the language of villagers, this translates, "I will sell. Do you have the money?"

If the assistant U.S. secretary of state was speaking on behalf of the U.S. government, it means that the United States has decided to sell F-16 aircraft to Thailand. But Thailand must pay cash. This is different from the other war materials sold to us by the United States. In the case of these other weapons, we are given long-term credit.

Readers are probably aware of all that has happened during the course of the negotiations to purchase F-16 aircraft. The United States is very concerned about this type of aircraft and did not want to sell it to us. Thus, the fact that the United States has decided to sell it to us shows that the United States has great respect for Thailand. But the United States wants us to pay cash. The United States knows just as well as the Thai government how much money Thailand has. Thus, saying that it must be paid cash is the same as refusing to sell the aircraft.

I feel that the United States does not really know the Thai people. If we really want something, we must do everything possible to get it even if that means borrowing the money.

The air force wants the F-16 aircraft and is probably putting great pressure on the government in order to obtain the F-16 for the "dignity" of the air force.

We do not have to talk about the 3 billion baht in the treasury. That is to help the government officials who were hurt by the devaluation of the baht. Minister Sommai, Prem's "finance lord," still refuses to agree [to this purchase]. The World Bank and other countries are probably not interested in loaning us the money for this. The United States does not really love us.

However, where there is a will, there is a way. If the air force still has its heart set on these aircraft, the United States will someday sell them on easier terms. Because in 4 or 5 years, the F-16 will be outdated.

Actually, in the present situation, the air force must upgrade its combat forces as quickly as possible. In the last 2 years, the air force has lost many aircraft. Some have had accidents and crashed and some have been shot down by Vietnam. Besides having to replace the aircraft that have been lost, the number of aircraft must be increased in order to meet the needs of the present situation.

If the air force stops pressing the F-16 issue temporarily and formulates a new aircraft purchasing program by considering cheaper types of aircraft that are suited to the terrain and the combat requirements, I think that the government will provide support.

The government and Mr Sommai, Mr Prem's "finance lord," should not claim that there is no money. Whether there is or isn't, they have to find some.

"If there isn't any money, to whom will we sing the national anthem?"

We could talk to the United States about this. If the United States understood the situation well, it might sell us some other type of aircraft, and it might sell us the aircraft on credit. The United States is an ally of Thailand, which is something that the United States has stressed constantly. But it seems that the United States has underestimated the situation in Indochina. Thus, the United States has limited its aid to ground materials. Thailand is responsible for explaining the situation to them so that they review things. At the very least, the Soviet air bases and weapons in Cambodia and Vietnam should have some meaning for the United States.

The United States should increase its military aid to Thailand in order to keep Thailand from slipping so far behind [Vietnam] that the situation becomes dangerous. It should give attention to the navy and air force, too.

Mr Wolfowitz, the assistant secretary of state, said that since President Reagan took office, the United States has tripled its military aid to Thailand and is now giving about \$100 million (2.7 billion baht) a year in aid. But this is very little for Thailand's economic position, which is not very good, and Thailand's position concerning the Thai-Cambodian border situation. The burden of this is too heavy for Thailand in the present economic situation.

The United States, which is the leader of the Free World, should share more of Thailand's burden and increase its economic and military aid to us and its aid to the Lao and Cambodian refugees along the border.

Thailand is the frontline country in western Indochina or Southeast Asia. At the same time, the Thai people feel that Thailand is rather isolated. The only thing that Thailand receives from its allies is "moral support." It receives very little else, even from the United States.

The U.S. policy toward Thailand is inconsistent. The United States has erected many barriers to Thai goods. It's time that Thailand had serious talks with the United States on a wide range of subjects. The situation along the Thai-Cambodian border is deteriorating. We cannot become careless.

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CSO: 4207/139

THAILAND

CAMBODIAN STALEMATE, PHICHIT VIEWS NOTED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 4 Feb 85 p 5

[Article by Seni Saowaphong: "The Cambodian Argument"]

[Excerpt] In the armed conflict in Cambodia, the factions that are directly concerned and those that are supporting the combatants should implement a policy based on the actual situation (realpolitik). Because the past 6 years have shown that one side cannot impose its wishes on the other side.

The reality is that the various forces within Cambodia and at the regional and international levels are all interfering in things and opposing each other. There are many influences over the problem.

The various forces concerned should reduce their faith in the legalistic ideals of international law or political principles that are decided only on the battlefield and instead look at political reality as it exists in Cambodia.

In an interview with the BANKGOK POST, the commanding general of the First Army Area, a high-ranking officer who is in a good position to know the facts about the armed conflict in Cambodia, said that the forces of Democratic Kampuchea are not strong enough to drive the Vietnamese troops out of Cambodia.

This view is in line with that of observers and analysts, who think that the forces of the Khmer coalition are incapable of driving the foreign troops out of the country. The commanding general of the First Army Area also thinks that Cambodia may be divided into two in order to put an end to the war.

But regardless of whether or not we agree with these views, these views seem to be based on realpolitik thinking. And this seems to be an attempt to do something about the stalemate that has existed for years.

Under the conditions of realpolitik, the Cambodian people will not have the right to choose their own government. The Cambodian government does not have to live with these conditions in order to prevent a conflict from arising in the future.

That is, it must maintain a position of strict neutrality, and no foreign troops must be stationed in the country. Also, it must not allow foreign troops to use its land to carry out armed operations against a third country. Cambodia's neutrality must be recognized by other countries.

The balance of power in this region will not return to what it was before this conflict. Now that things have reached this point, there is no possibility of that. Thus, to solve the problem, the new conditions and factors must be considered in a way that is consistent with reality.

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CSO: 4207/139

THAILAND

COL NARONG DISCUSSES EXPULSION OF TNP MEMBERS, ATHIT EXTENSION

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 3-9 Feb 85 pp 19-23

[Interview with Col Narong Kittikhachon, an MP from Ayuthaya Province and an advisor to the Thai Nation Party; date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] [Question] What point has been reached in the matter involving Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, who has been asked to resign from the Thai Nation Party [TNP]?

[Answer] At first we couldn't find him. Then, on the evening of 18 January, after he announced at an executive committee meeting that he was resigning from the party, I took the forms to him at his house. But he wasn't there. I went again the next morning, but the people there said that he was not there and that he had not returned. On 20 January, I sent someone to Cha-am. The people there said that Col Phon had not been there since 18 January. Then on 23 January, he told the press that he would grant them an interview at his house. I intended to go and have him sign the [letter of resignation] there. But I read that he would not sign and so I did not send someone to see him since that would have been useless. On the evening of 23 January, I went to see Mr Praman (Maj Gen Praman Adireksan) and told him what had happened. I told him that I would let him handle the matter.

[Question] In the interview, Col Phon said that he was resigning his position as deputy leader of the party and that he was not resigning from the party.

[Answer] Everyone at the party executive committee meeting heard what he said. There were about 50-60 people there. If he wants to change what he said, that is his affair. He can change what he said, but what he told the press during the interview is different from what he said at the meeting.

[Question] Col Phon said that removing him from the party required that this motion be approved by three-fourths of the executive committee and party MPs. But the Royal Decree Committee has interpreted the party regulation as meaning only three-fourths of those at the meeting.

If this is true, expelling him from the party would not require 89 votes, which is three-fourths of the 118 members, but only about 30 votes. What do you think will be done?

[Answer] If things are done as interpreted by the Royal Decree Committee and the government accepts this, the matter can be settled by the executive committee and half of the MPs. A resolution can be passed by three-fourths of those attending the meeting. But this all depends on whether the government accepts the interpretation of the Royal Decree Committee. Because the Royal Decree Committee is just a legal advisor to the government. The government is not bound by what the committee says.

[Question] I would like to ask about the expulsion of Mr Thawi Kraikhup. What happened initially?

[Answer] As for Mr Thawi, Lt Gen Chan (Angsuchot), who is responsible for monitoring party stability, sent a report to the leader of the party. The report said that Mr Thawi Kraikhup gave an interview during which he made remarks critical of the party, which is something that he should not have done. Mr Praman brought up this matter at a meeting of the executive committee. The executive committee passed a resolution to have the party administrative committee consider the matter. The administrative committee questioned those people who knew about this matter. They asked me my view on this. I sent a letter, which was signed by several MPs in the party. The letter said that since parliament convened, Mr Thawi has never acted in accord with party resolutions. This is wrong for a party member. In parliament, Mr Thawi has refused to vote with the party. He has sometimes left the hall. In particular, when the party has opposed the government on some issue, Mr Thawi has refused to support the party. The administrative committee considered all these things.

[Question] It is said that several senior people in the party did not agree with expelling him.

[Answer] That is true. But when they heard the reasons, they kept quiet and did not say anything.

[Question] What do you think about the things that Col Phon has done?

[Answer] In the past, he made a great fuss about resigning. For example, when the baht was devalued, Col Phon told the press that if Mr Sommai stayed on as minister of finance, he would resign his seat in parliament. But he didn't. He has used this to threaten people. This threat no longer has any meaning. This time, he threatened to resign from the party. But he didn't.

[Question] In the interview, he said that Lt Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut supports his actions.

[Answer] Actually, Col Phon likes to involve other people in things. He should not do this. Outsiders should not be involved in party affairs. This just causes trouble for nothing. And what can he say? Chawalit may feel that Col Phon was right to protect his subordinates. But how can he express an opinion on whether or not a person should resign from the party? That depends on that person. When he spoke to the party, he never said anything about Thawi. Before he announced that he was resigning, he spoke mainly about the government. He said that during the course of his political life, he has never seen a worse government. But he is full of gratitude to Gen Prem. When he ran for office, Gen Prem provided support. Thus, whenever the party takes some action that opposes Gen Prem, he refuses to support the party's action. He asked to resign from the party. Mr Thawi is not involved. He has acted just the opposite of the way he should. That is, as the opposition, we have to oppose the government when it does something wrong. We have to represent the people and do everything possible to get the government to do the right thing. If he doesn't agree with the party's policies, he can't remain in the party since he opposes the party's policies.

[Question] If Col Phon and Mr Thawi Kraikhup resign, do you think that this will be good for the party?

[Answer] I think so. There will no longer be an "opposition within the opposition." They are now acting like an opposition within the opposition. That is, they do not want the opposition party to attack Gen Prem.

[Question] People think that some of those who play a major role in the party, particularly Mr Banhan Silapa-acha, do not agree with expelling Col Phon or Mr Thawi from the party. Is this a serious problem for the majority of the party members who want to expel them?

[Answer] There are several senior people who do not want them expelled. But they must go along with the wishes of the majority. If the majority favor expulsion, then that is what will happen. There must be a vote.

[Question] Do you personally have any conflicts with Col Phon?

[Answer] Personally, no. We are friends. There have never been any conflicts between us. Since we began working together, we have never had a conflict. We are friends. I do not recall his saying that he had a conflict with me. I do not recall our having any conflicts. As for the events prior to 14 October when Gen Krit Siwara was a member of the cabinet, Col Phon did not attend the meetings, but I did. He was not responsible for attending the meetings and so what conflict could there have been?

[Question] There are presently many rumors to the effect that the young turks in the TNP are trying to get rid of Mr Banhan, the party secretary-general.

[Answer] That is what some people are saying. But there is no truth to that. The younger people in the party all respect Mr Banhan. No one has ever thought about getting rid of Mr Banhan. Never. At the party meeting to elect a party executive committee, I asked the younger members not to submit my name since I am too busy to work for the party full time. People who serve on the executive committee or who serve as the secretary-general or deputy secretary-general must have time to work for the party. I told the younger members that I do not have the time and asked them not to submit my name. It is not true that people want to get rid of Mr Banhan.

[Question] In general, how are your relations with Mr Banhan?

[Answer] Good. Whenever something happens, we contact each other. We have never had a conflict.

[Question] And what about your relations with the young turks?

[Answer] The younger members respect me. They come to me for advice. I advise them to follow the path and not stray too far off. I constantly tell them that if they want to do something, they should at least inform the secretary-general or leader of the party. People can't do whatever they want. They listen to me.

[Question] Looking at the ideas of the young turks, do you think that they will alter the appearance of the TNP and turn it into a good opposition party with a future?

[Answer] The younger members feel that the party should play a stronger opposition role. At present, we are doing too little. We have to bring the problems of the people to the attention of the government and follow up on things. We have to make motions and submit petitions to the cabinet so that it considers various matters. They have such ideas because if an opposition party remains quiet and does not take action, being an opposition party is meaningless. The people will not be able to rely on us. The opposition must look after the interests of the people. But we are now doing too little. The younger members think that we should be doing more, and they are right.

[Question] As a former soldier, how do you view the military's role at present?

[Answer] I think that the military is now carrying out its duties properly. It is trying to stay out of politics. This is proper. Gen Athit does not want to get involved in politics. He talks about the military and the border situation. That is right. The military is acting properly.

[Question] Are you in contact with classmates from Chulachomkla Royal Military Academy Class 5?

[Answer] Yes, we keep in touch. We discuss matters with each other. The members of the class meet frequently. But I do not attend the meetings since I do not have the time. I frequently have to travel to the provinces. Also, I am now involved in politics. If I associated too much with my classmates, that would be bad for the class. I am involved in politics, and they are in the military. People might accuse me of being a politician who uses his class as a backup. That would harm the class. I do dine with them, but I do not attend the meetings.

[Question] Are you in favor of granting Gen Athit Kamlangk an extension as RTA CINC and supreme commander?

[Answer] I am not in favor of granting him an extension because he has held these positions for a long time now. He needs to rest. Or after he turns 60, he can still work for the country by entering politics. He can run for election or something. If he is granted an extension, others will not have a chance to rise to the top. This could result in people becoming dissatisfied. This would not be good. If people are dissatisfied, they will split into factions. Gen Athit has done a good job. But it is time for him to move in a new direction. He can enter politics or do something else.

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STATE ENTERPRISES' LOSSES, ADMINISTRATORS STATEMENTS

Bangkok CHAT ATHIPATAI in Thai 3-9 Feb 85 pp 6-12

[Article: "Exposing the Great Corruption In 70 State Enterprises; Only the Corpses Left"]

[Text] On 23 January, Mr Sommai Huntrakun, the minister of finance, led a group of high-level officials from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Thailand, the Budget Bureau and the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board to discuss the country's financial problems with Gen Prem Tinsulanon and the deputy prime minister. In the wake of this, it seems likely that the government will take resolute action to solve the state enterprise problem.

Mr Sommai said that the state enterprises' main problem, which has been a chronic problem, is that they operate at a loss.

"The prime minister agreed that bold and resolute political decisions must be made to solve this problem," said Mr Sommai. He also discussed the policy to solve the problem: "Those operations that have constantly lost money will either be sold to the private sector or dissolved in order to prevent the problem from growing worse."

Actually, it can be said that the idea of solving the state enterprise problem by dissolving the enterprises or selling them has been a basic policy of Gen Prem, or the present government. The policy formulated by the government after it came to power in March 1982 stated that "all state enterprises must help make money for the state. Inefficient state enterprises will no longer be allowed to be a burden on the government and people."

The Purpose of Establishing State Enterprises

The state enterprises are public units. They were established for five reasons: 1. to earn money for the state, 2. to carry on public utility and public works activities, 3. to do things based on the state's special policies, 4. to [protect] national security, and 5. to do other things.

Those established for the first reason include the Tobacco Monopoly Factory and the government lottery. Those established for the second reason include the Electricity Generating Authority, the Water Works, the Special Highway Authority, the Port Authority, the Airport Authority, the State Railway, the Telephone Organization and the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority. Those established for the third reason include various financial institutions such as the Krung Thai Bank, the Government Savings Bank, the Government Housing Bank and the Government Assistance Bank. This also includes those enterprises charged with conserving and making good use of our natural resources. These include the Petroleum Trust of Thailand, the Mining Organization, the Forest Industry Organization, the Marketing Organization for Agriculture and the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand.

Those established for the fourth reason include the Glass Organization, the Canned Food Organization, the Textile Organization, the Battery Organization and the Tanning Organization. Those established for the fifth reason include the Thiphaya Insurance Company, the Thai Hotels and Tourism Company, the Marble Company, the Chonburi Sugar Industry Company, the Sugar Mill and the Paper Mill. For all 5 classes of state enterprises, there are presently a total of 70 state enterprises.

Basic Problems, National Problems

To date, instead of making profits for the state, they have just created problems for the government. Every year, the government has had to give them financial support since they have operated at a loss.

A report by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board on the activities and financial situation of 60 state enterprises in 1982-1983 states that expenditures by the state enterprises exceeded the national expenditure budget by 207,761 million baht, which was equal to 117 percent of the budget. Their foreign debt, which the government had to guarantee, totaled 86,337 million baht, or 60 percent of the total public debt. Their domestic debt totaled 15,000 million baht.

When discussing the public debt, Mr Suthi Singsane, the deputy minister of finance, said that at the end of November 1984, the government's foreign debt totaled \$26 billion, or 722 billion baht. Its domestic debt totaled 213 billion baht.

"Each year, we have to spend more and more money from the budget to repay our foreign loans and the interest on the loans. In 1983, we spent 27,150 million baht on this. In 1984, this increased to 34,842 million baht. And in 1985, this increased to 44,700 million baht," said the deputy minister of finance.

The Reasons for the Losses

Summarizing a study on the state of affairs in the state enterprises in 1983, the State Enterprises Center, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, stated that 11 of the state enterprises are operating at a loss. This includes the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand, the State Railway of Thailand, the Bangkok and provincial water works, the Glass Organization, the Canned Food Organization, the Erawan Hotel and the Refrigeration Industry Organization. Together, their losses total 2,349 million baht.

The Bangkok Mass Transit Authority lost 773 million baht, the State Railway of Thailand, lost 535 million baht, the Bangkok Water Works lost 459 million baht, the Provincial Water Works lost 428 million baht, the Express Transportation Organization lost 60 million baht, the Refrigeration Industry Organization lost 40 million baht, the Glass Organization lost 20 million baht, the Canned Food Organization lost 18 million baht and the Erawan Hotel lost 1 million baht.

In 1984, the losses of the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority increased to 867.5 million baht. Income for the year totaled 3,067.5 million baht. However, debts, including interest, owed the Petroleum Trust of Thailand and the Krung Thai Bank totaled 4,253.5 million baht.

As for the State Railway of Thailand, losses in 1984 declined to 458 million baht. Earnings from operations were 3,313 million baht. However, expenditures, including interest, totaled 3,589 million baht.

In 1984, losses of the Express Transportation Organization increased to 100.56 million baht. Both the Bangkok and provincial water works succeeded in greatly reducing losses. In particular, the Bangkok Water works reduced its losses to only 3 million baht.

Monthly Salaries, the Cause of the Losses

The report by the Office of the National Economic and Social Development Board mentioned several reasons for the losses sustained by the state enterprises. But an important reason is employee expenses. Some of the state enterprises spend 60 percent of their operating budget on salaries. At some of the enterprises, overtime accounts for 40 percent of the wages. And people are paid bonuses of 5-18 percent of their salaries.

Based on this report, the administrators at several state enterprises such as the State Railway of Thailand and the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand admitted that this is an important problem that has resulted in losses.

"The salary, including overtime, paid drivers is 10,000 baht a month. This is the problem. Besides the fact that this causes losses, we can't compete with the private sector since they pay their employees only 3,000-4,000 baht a month," said Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, the chairman of the executive committee of the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand.

Mr Banyong Soralam, the general manager of the State Railway of Thailand, said that as long as public utility activities are under the labor law, it will be difficult for these operations to show a profit.

"Things are just getting worse since workers constantly make demands. They make demands four to five times a month. And if the minimum wage increases, we have to adjust their wages accordingly since we are under the labor law," said the general manager of the State Railway of Thailand.

Politics and the Military Play an Important Role

The State Enterprise Center came to a rather frightening conclusion about the cause of the losses sustained by the state enterprises. It concluded that this problem stems from the fact that administrative changes are made in order to meet the political demands made by the government parties. For example, the administrators of the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority, the water works and the Marketing Organization for Agriculture were replaced. And besides the political interference, there is also interference by mass groups or the state units that deal with the people, such as the Internal Security Operations Command.

A report by the State Enterprise Center said that the problems with Thai state enterprises can be divided into two groups: 1. problems that stem from the political and economic system and 2. problems that stem from state enterprise management.

"The problems stemming from the political and economic system are very complex. The political groups, including parties that are part of the government and parties that are not in the government, involve themselves in various activities, such as construction, the tendering of bids and purchases, in order to make a profit," said this report. "As for the problems that stem from state enterprise management, the managers of the state enterprises have the idea that they are government officials who have power. Those who use the services must come and request the services. They do not think like businessmen. Because actually, they should be looking for customers."

State Enterprise Managers Argue That This Is Because of the Bureaucracy

However, looking at the matter based on the facts, it seems that the State Enterprise Center, Faculty of Political Science, Chulalongkorn University, was correct when it said that the important problems

stem from political interference. And something worth thinking about even more than this is that military powerholders have interfered in the appointment of many state enterprise managers.

"Some people are appointed governor in order to appease people and reconcile differences. Others are appointed director in order to preserve and pile up profits," said one state enterprise official. "I estimate that soldiers serve as board members, directors, governors and chairmen of the board at more than 50 percent of the state enterprises."

However, several state enterprise managers have said that the poor management and lack of efficiency in the state enterprises, which leads to financial losses, stem mainly from bureaucratic orders and regulations.

"We cannot operate like merchants. We cannot change the regulations or orders for own benefit," said Mr Banyong Soralam.

Dr Athit Urairat, the director of the Bangkok Water Works, said that each state enterprise is different. All the bureaucratic regulations and orders just make it difficult to manage operations.

"Actually, to run things more like a business, things must be done along those lines. We must not be vague in our thinking," said Dr Athit.

The Government's Solution

Regardless of the reasons for the losses suffered by the state enterprises, besides the fact that the government has a clear policy on this, on 18 October 1983, the cabinet issued a five-point resolution to have the units concerned solve the problems and improve those activities that are operating at a loss:

1. Inefficient managers or managers whose enterprises fail to make a profit are to be removed.
2. Management methods are to be changed to make them more efficient. Good operations plans to increase revenues and reduce expenditures must be formulated.
3. Marketing activities must be improved by engaging in special activities in addition to those in Paragraph 2. Emphasis must be given to improving the services provided to the people.
4. The private sector can be allowed to own shares and participate in management if the minister concerned feels that allowing the private sector to participate will enable the enterprise to survive and become self-supporting.

5. The enterprise can be sold. This should be the last resort and is to be done only when all else has failed.

Based on the government's policy and this five-point cabinet resolution, since the present government took office and announced this policy on state enterprises almost 3 years ago, it can be said that the situation of the state enterprises has not improved at all.

Mr Sommai Huntrakun said that the "prime minister agrees that bold action must be taken to solve this problem." Also, a news source close to Gen Prem said that Gen Prem will take resolute action on this matter. But how likely is this?

There are presently many policies and measures for solving the state enterprise problem. These measures and policies are there for Gen Prem to use whenever he wants.

Selling the production-type state enterprises, such as the Glass Organization, the Tanning Organization, the Sugar Mill and the Paper Mill or the public utilities enterprises such as the State Railway of Thailand, the Electricity Generating Authority of Thailand, the Telephone Organization and Thai Airways, is a measure that Gen Prem can use if he wants to take bold action.

Besides this, there are the six recommendations submitted by the Reform Committee:

1. the units that manage the state enterprises should be improved by clearly listing their specific duties.

2. An advisory committee should be established, although it is not necessary to establish a new unit. The committee can submit recommendations for making improvements and formulate general plans and submit them to the government.

3. The State Enterprise Division in the Comptroller-General's Department should be made subordinate to the Office of the Under Secretary of State, Ministry of Finance.

4. A national state enterprise committee should be established in order to control and monitor the management activities of all the state enterprises.

5. This is similar to the recommendation in Paragraph 4. However, the state enterprises can be transferred from the ministry that presently has control and instead made subordinate to the National Office of State Enterprises.

6. A ministry or bureau of state enterprises can be established.

These are the options open to Gen Prem. Thus, we will see whether Gen Prem will take bold action as he said he would.

Dr Athit Urairat, the director of the Bangkok Water Works

There is no need to ask why we have suffered financial losses since everyone knows the answer. We are now taking steps to improve things, and things are improving gradually. I agree that the state enterprises should operate like a business. But if it is some sort of social welfare activity to which the state constantly has to provide financial support, that is not right.

Even though the water works has constantly had problems and constantly received support, we do not feel that we will always need such support. The state is right in cutting this support. Because in principle, each state enterprise must be self-supporting. The water works has not received support from the government for 2 years.

Actually, to run things more like a business, things must be done along those lines. We must not be vague in our thinking. That is, to run things like a business, there cannot be so many bureaucratic regulations and orders, which prevent us from doing anything. Each enterprise must have the flexibility to deal with the situation at hand. Each is different and so must have its own style.

Mr Banyong Soralam, the general manager of the State Railway of Thailand

There are many reasons for the financial losses. The important ones are:

1. The great increase in expenditures and the inability to earn revenues to keep pace with expenditures.

2. Improving the railroad costs much money. But there are problems because we have not received investment support with these expenses. The interest alone comes to at least 100 million baht a year.

Normally, the state railway is a public utility activity that tries to break even financially. We provide a service to society. The people are the losers. The trains transport more than 200 million people a year. We cannot stop our operations. If we did, this would have a great effect on people.

We cannot look at the effects of suffering a loss or making a profit since the state railway is an activity for economic, social and military security. We have to look at the benefits for these things. Take Japan, for example. Each year, they suffer a huge loss. But they keep the railroad since they gain other benefits, such as economic benefits.

As for our expenditures, frankly, labor.... As long as the public utilities activities are under the labor law, things will just get worse. Fifty percent of our expenditures are labor expenses. Workers make demands four to five times a year.

Another problems is that we cannot operate like merchants. We cannot change the regulations or orders for our benefit. If we did, the Office of the Commission to Counter Corruption would immediately conduct an investigation and make demands. We cannot operate like merchants. We cannot take quick action.

Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, the chairman of the executive committee of the Express Transportation Organization of Thailand

I admit that the Express Transportation Organization has lost money. But after things have been improved, I think that we will begin breaking even by 1987. Many people do not think that we should be suffering losses since the government has granted us special privileges. But actually, that is just on paper; it is not true in fact. Each year we earn about 1 to 1.2 billion baht. If we have work, we can make a profit. But actually, we operate in two sectors. That is, the private sector earns about 500 million baht and the public sector earns another 500 million baht, which makes a total of 1 billion baht.

In the private sector, it is rather difficult for us to expand operations for the following reasons:

1. The Express Transportation Organization is a large organization, and there are labor unions. The salary, including overtime, paid the drivers is 10,000 baht a month. The private sector pays their workers only 3,000 to 4,000 baht a month. We cannot fire people because of the labor law.
2. The Express Transportation Organization must transport goods according to the schedules. The private sector can use various tactics.
3. In management, the private sector has greater flexibility. But the director [of the Express Transportation Organization] has to follow the regulations. This slows things down.

These three things make it difficult for us to compete with the private sector.

Besides this, the government's budget for transportation is approximately 3.6 billion baht a year. All of this work should go to the Express Transportation Organization. But we get only 500 million. If we were hired to do half the work, that is, 1.8 billion, we could survive easily.

I do not agree with giving this work to the private sector. Since I became the chairman, I have said many times that this should be turned into a public company. But this is still impossible since the organization is still suffering losses. This problem must be solved first. As for these losses, as the chairman of the board, I feel that the problem can be solved. That is, a regulation must be issued making

it mandatory to hire the Express Transportation Organization for public sector transport work, with no exceptions.

Mr Phichet Sathirachawan, the director of the Bangkok Mass Transit Authority

The state's plans are an important factor in the failure of state enterprise management.

Today, the Bangkok Mass Transport Authority [BMTA] does not have any long-term plans. It has focused only on solving the immediate problems. We are totally dependent on others.

I don't agree with turning this enterprise over to the private sector. Because the private sector will give priority to making a profit. I don't think that the private sector will dare get involved in the present circumstances. If they do, they will definitely raise fares, and this will cause problems for the people. As long as the government is in control, it can control fares.

The good aspect of allowing the private sector to take over is that the government will not have to bear any responsibility. But the people will have problems. However, if the government keeps control, it will have to bear responsibility, but the people will not experience problems. If the government keeps control, I think that there are ways to solve the problems and improve management. Things will definitely be better in another year or two.

The people view the BMTA as a public utility whose duty is to provide a service. But the government feels that this enterprise should be self-supporting. Actually, politics plays a great role in the BMTA. If a fare increase is proposed, there is opposition. Any action generates opposition. The government doesn't dare take action.

Think how powerful politics is. It can force an MP out of his position. Minister Sommai (Huntrakun) said that the enterprise should be turned over to the private sector. I don't agree. Actually, the private sector should be allowed to play a role. At present, all the state enterprises are experiencing problems since their administrative systems are too bureaucratic. This has led to the following problems:

1. Management is not flexible.

2. Other government sectors do not cooperate. For example, when some project is proposed, we cannot make the decision ourselves. The matter has to be submitted to this and that person. Sometimes we do not receive good cooperation.

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BACKGROUND, ANALYSIS OF TNP-PHON SPLIT

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23, 24 Jan 85

[Small Matter, Great Matters column by "an Old Soldier": "A Complex Issue In the Thai Nation Party"]

[23 Jan 85 p 5]

[Text] The Thai Nation Party: "We must help each other since the nation belongs to all"

To: Col Phon Roengprasoetwit

Since you announced your intention of resigning from the Thai Nation Party at the meeting of the executive committee, in order to do things based on the regulations, I am sending you a letter of resignation for your signature.

Maj Gen Praman Adirekson
Party Leader
18 January 1985

Yes, it's happening again. That is, problems are cropping up one after another. The earlier problem to which I am referring is the matter of the Thai People's Party expelling one of its members. That will not effect just that MP. Not only will he have to leave the Thai People's Party but he will have to give up his seat in parliament even though parliament, or the members of parliament, did not expel him. Rather, it is the constitution that requires him to leave.

This matter has not yet reached a conclusion and will play a prolonged role in the next act. And no one knows whether it will end on a happy or sad note for the people involved. But there are signs that things are slowing down.

This was the first problem to which I referred above. This matter has not yet been resolved, and now another problem has arisen. The latest problem has to do with the fact that the Thai Nation Party [TNP], which is an opposition party has dealt with dissident party members in the

same way that the Thai People's Party dealt with some of its members. And the government does not approve of this action taken by the TNP. The TNP has made preparations to expel party members in order to bring Paragraph 7 of Article 103 of the constitution into effect.

As for the preparations made by the TNP, the TNP learned well from the mistakes made by the Thai People's Party, which ran into problems with the constitution.

The TNP has made careful preparations. It read the constitution and studied the various articles concerned. Only after it was sure of things did it take action. It is thought that the TNP will not make mistakes or violate the provisions of the constitution like the Thai People's Party.

The TNP intends to expel one of its members from the party. The TNP is taking this action for the same reason as the Thai People's Party. That is, the MP concerned has violated the rules and regulations of the party. The party cannot allow him to remain in the party since he would continue to be a menace to the party.

But the TNP is not like the Thai People's Party even though the problem is the same. That is, the Thai People's Party handled the matter well within the party but encountered problems in parliament. On the other hand, even before the TNP took action, problems arose within the party.

The TNP made preparations to hold a general meeting to expel a party member, that is, Mr Thawi Kraikhup, an MP from Ratchaburi Province who once served as a minister, who was once a party leader and who now holds an important position in the TNP. But even before the TNP was ready to take action, just as it was making careful plans so as not to make a mistake, members of the TNP announced at a party meeting that they were definitely opposed to the party taking this action and that if it did so they would immediately resign from the party. One TNP MP who made this statement was:

Col Phon Roengprasoetwit, an MP from Uthai Thani Province. He once served as a minister and was once a party leader. He is said to be very rich. He is the owner of a pineapple plantation and a pineapple canning factory. He now holds an important position in the TNP.

Like a warrior and as an MP, Col Phon Roengprasoetwit announced that he wants to preserve the honor of his fellow party member and that if the party destroys his honor, he will resign from the party.

This strong statement resulted in the TNP becoming uncertain about what to do and so it postponed the expulsion of MP Thawi Kraikhup. And at the same time, it began to formulate a plan to deal with Col Phon roengprasoetwit. But this time, the TNP did things differently and used a "soft stick" rather than a "hard stick." Its new plan is

to have Col Phon resign from the party first and then revert to the old plan, that is, to expel MP Thawi Kraikhup from the party.

But it has not been able to implement either plan. Because after telling everyone about the honor and independence of MPs, Col Phon left the TNP [meeting] and disappeared. The TNP is unhappy because it has not been able to implement these plans, which may fail just like past plans.

For this reason, Maj Gen Praman Adirekson, the leader of the TNP, formulated two new plans. The first plan was to send party members to find Col Phon. The second plan was to issue a missing person type announcement in the newspapers (which has appeared in the newspapers). The leader of the TNP has implemented both these plans and is now waiting to see what will happen.

Actually, the plan to track down Col Phon was made very carefully. Since he knew that this MP had once been a colonel in the military, the party leader asked another former colonel to go find him. And the man he asked to do this is none other than Col Narong Kittikhachon.

The past military exploits of Col Narong are well known. What is most important is that his surname is "Kittikhachon," which is a guarantee.

Thus, Col Narong Kittikhachon should not have much trouble finding Col Phon. But I have no idea what he will do when he finds him or what position he will take. At present, I am just waiting to see what happens.

I really don't understand why the TNP has to find Col Phon in order to get him to resign or why it has prepared a letter of resignation for him to sign. This seems like a waste of time and has caused a great commotion. It even went to the trouble of issuing a statement in the newspapers as if someone were missing. Why doesn't the TNP just hold a meeting and issue a resolution expelling Col Phon? Why doesn't it dare do this? The TNP probably can't answer these questions or doesn't dare answer them (if someone asks). And so I would like to answer for them.

When Col Phon Roengprasoetwit joined the TNP, he did not come emptyhanded. He brought about 10 followers, who are MPs, too, with him. Col Phon was once a minister and the leader of a large party known as the Siam Democracy Party. But he dissolved his party and joined the TNP since they had made plans to unite and form a government. But after they failed to form a government, they began to distrust each other.

Because Col Phon was an MP who had "numbers" rather than "quality," the TNP had to humor him. Furthermore, Col Phon owned a large pineapple plantation and factory. Even though he did not turn these assets over to the party, the size of these intimidated other members of the TNP. And within the TNP, Col Phon had influence over a large number of the party members, although the party leader was not among these.

Thus, the TNP has had to be very careful in taking action against him. In particular, it has had to be especially careful about political actions since it formulated bad plans in the past.

Based on the party's rules, the TNP has the right and power to expel Col Phon from the party. But this does not involve expelling Col Phon only. This might involve many other MPs who side with Col Phon and even his pineapple plantation and canned pineapple factory. The TNP has to consider this matter carefully and not be too hasty. This matter is likely to drag on for a long time.

[24 Jan 85 p 5]

[Text] As I write this column, the matter within the TNP has still not been settled. The TNP sent a party member to find Col Phon Roengprasoetwit to have him sign a letter of resignation. But as of yet, that MP has not been able to find him. Thus, nothing has happened yet.

But let's think about what might happen when they meet. I think that when they do meet, the MP who is trying to find Col Phon will tell him:

"The leader of the party has ordered me to give you this letter of resignation based on Article 12, Paragraph 1 of the party regulations. You are to sign the letter."

Col Phon will probably reply:

"I will not sign a letter of resignation prepared by someone else. That is using too much coercion."

The MP: But that is what you want. At the party meeting, you said that you intended to resign.

Col Phon: But I have not yet resigned. I just said that. According to party regulations, to resign, a person must prepare a letter of resignation and submit it personally to the leader of the party.

The MP: That is why I have brought you this letter of resignation to sign in order to bring this matter to a close.

Col Phon: I won't sign. What I said at the party meeting that day was that if the TNP expels Mr Thawi Kraikhup, I will resign. But the party has not yet expelled Mr Thawi, and so I haven't resigned. There is no reason for me to resign.

The MP: In that case, when will you resign?

Col Phon: As I said, I will resign when the party expels Mr Thawi.

The MP: I will inform the leader of the TNP of this.

Col Phon: Also, please tell him that resigning from the party is my right. I can resign or not as I choose. Even though I said that I would resign, I don't have to do so.

The MP: I understand and will tell the party leader.

Col Phon: I would like to add that my saying that cannot be held against me. It is not official until I write a letter of resignation. And the letter has to be written by me personally. No one else can write a letter for me to sign.

This conversation between the MP and Col Phon would probably stop there. But the matter will not end there. Because the matter has become a matter of negotiations. That is, Col Phon does not see anything difficult about resigning from the TNP. Being a member of an opposition party is not that important to him since he once resigned his position as a minister. And he has been the leader of a political party. He dissolved his party, that is, the Siam Democracy Party, and joined the TNP for political reasons. This action resulted in the TNP becoming the largest political party in parliament. However, he had the members of the Siam Democracy Party join with the TNP because he thought that the TNP would support Gen Prem Tinsulanon for prime minister and that the TNP, with new members from the Siam Democracy Party, would join the government and serve as ministers in the Prem government.

The TNP changed its plan because the party leader wanted to be prime minister. Col Phon has been unhappy with the TNP ever since. And he knows that the TNP has had a political advantage over him. He got so involved with the TNP that he could not solve the problem or withdraw the Siam Democracy Party from the TNP. Also, he could not resign since he would forfeit his position as an MP. Also, when the TNP became an opposition party, Col Phon became even more discouraged. The fact that the TNP has challenged the government, especially Gen Prem, both in and outside parliament, has greatly disturbed Col Phon. But there was nothing he could do except accept this. He could not revise the constitution in order to free himself from the TNP and return to being an independent MP or resign and become the leader of the Siam Democracy Party like before. And so he has had to put up with being a member of the TNP.

Thus, when Col Phon got a chance to show openly his hatred for the TNP, he took the chance and showed his power. His actions have caused great turmoil within the TNP. Actually, I know that Col Phon is prepared for this. He is ready to resign from the TNP even if he has to give up his position as MP from Uthai Thani Province. He feels that it will be easy to run for office again. He is still popular in Uthai Thani Province. And what is most important, he has money. But Col Phon wants to make a political maneuver. That is, before he resigns, he wants the TNP to expel Mr Thawi Kraikhup. Then, when Col Phon resigns, this might cause great confusion within the TNP. That is, when he

resigns from the TNP, he will no longer be an MP either. If he wants to mock and get back at the TNP, he can run for election again. If he runs again, he will have to run on the ticket of a political party that has members in parliament. And that is not difficult. I am sure that there are political parties that would welcome him as a member. It could be either a pro-government party or an opposition party.

After Col Phon resigns from this opposition party and supports the government, the pro-government parties will welcome him. And some of the smaller opposition parties would welcome him, too. Because if he joins a political party, he might place the resources of his pineapple plantation and factory at the disposal of the party. This is what is important about Col Phon. And it is because of his importance that the TNP does not want to force him to resign.

Yes. I can hear senior TNP members saying that they would like to see Col Phon. And they don't want to meet him just to get him to sign a letter of resignation. Rather, they want to talk with him in order to reach an understanding with him. This shows that the members of the TNP are still divided. One group feels that Col Phon should be expelled from the party. But the other group feels that Col Phon should be kept in the party. Because even if he does nothing to help the TNP, the TNP will still have more members than any other political party.

If the Prem government stumbles and the TNP can persuade some other party to join it, the new prime minister will have to be either the leader or deputy leader of the TNP. And another important thing that is a "by-product" of the TNP is that if Col Phon is still a member of the TNP, the members of the TNP will get to "eat canned pineapple," free.

From a political standpoint, they should let Col Phon stay in the party even if only temporarily. Even if he is just a temporary and not a permanent member, that would be better than tearing the party apart.

Col Phon has said that he will resign from the TNP if the TNP expels Mr Thawi Kraikhup, an MP from Ratchaburi. This bargaining is a game, a political game.

11943
CSO: 4207/141

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RADIO REPORTS BORDER DEFENSE FORCES' ACHIEVEMENTS

BK030809 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Mar 85

[Text] Making emulative efforts to score achievements in honor of the Border Defense Forces' 26th founding anniversary--3 March 1959-3 March 1985--border defense soldiers at border areas, in coastal zones, and on offshore islands, have upheld vigilance, heightened combat readiness, satisfactorily carried out mass motivation work, and done a good job of strengthening and defending the homeland's sovereignty and border security.

In Hoang Lien Son Province, border defense soldiers have regularly disseminated information about the enemy's situation and combat activities in various border areas and have educated cadres and combatants in sharpening their vigilance and combat readiness to frustrate any land-grabbing schemes of the enemy. All units have perfected their combat and security protection plans, strengthened their fortifications, built many combat positions and observation posts, and scrupulously maintained combat and command alert procedures.

In Ha Tuyen Province, border defense forces, working in close coordination with friendly units and local militia, have intensified patrol activities and have promptly detected the presence of bandits and armed commandos, capturing or wiping out dozens of them. Border defense posts B-04, B-06 and B-07 have coordinated with district and village public security forces to closely monitor the activities of political and criminal suspects in the border areas that they have the duty to defend. Due to these efforts, they have promptly eliminated enemy-organized clandestine forces and effectively protected the political bases in their localities. Thanks to their accurate information about the activities of suspect elements, border defense reconnaissance units and the public security forces of District B recently broke up a reactionary organization directed by the Chinese public security service.

In Lang Son Province, border defense operational units of the local border defense forces have remained day and night in their areas of responsibility. In coordination with various localities, they have given nearly 170 lectures for 10,500 people on the Chinese reactionaries' schemes and acts of sabotage against our country's northern border provinces. Translating awareness into practical action, the people have given the border defense soldiers tens of thousands of valuable tips-off to support the combatants' efforts to study and attack the enemy.

In Tay Ninh Province, members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters of the border defense posts at Ca Tum, Xa Mat, Lo Go, Long Phuoc, Phuoc Tan, and Phuoc Chi have voluntarily carried out 180 patrols and have dug thousands of meters of trenches and tunnels to help defend the posts and localities.

Meanwhile, the border defense forces in various provinces of the 9th Military Region have completed the execution of plans against enemy infiltration in grass-roots units. Aside from collecting information about the general situation and about the enemy's schemes, operational methods, and tricks along the entire border area, the border defense units have paid special attention to the characteristics, situation and activities of various suspect elements in areas under their charge and have formulated effective and appropriate plans to counter enemy infiltration.

Border defense forces in An Giang, Kien Giang, Minh Hai and Tien Giang provinces have organized training classes on sea security defense for members of various fishing cooperatives. Thanks to this, the fishing ships and boats of these provinces have not only achieved high output but have also helped border defense forces seize many people attempting to illegally flee the country by sea and unidentified vessels that violated our territorial waters.

CSO: 4209/274

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SWINDLERS SENTENCED TO LONG JAIL TERMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Dec 84 p 4

[Article by H.B.: "Stiff Sentences Given Swindlers Charged with Usurping, Consuming and Destroying People's Private Properties"]

[Text] (SGGP)--On 28 November 1984, the People's Municipal Court brought to trial Lam Nhat Hong and his accomplices, charged with "swindling with intent to appropriate, consume and destroy people's private properties."

In early 1982, after dealing extensively with prostitutes, Lam Nhat Hong became acquainted with Le Thi Bach Dang and Nguyen Thi Cuc who were professional prostitutes. Being himself a hoodlum with prior burglary conviction, Lam Nhan Hong devised a scheme to use these prostitutes to cheat sex solicitors and steal from them. With the connivance of Thi Dang and Thi Cuc, Lam Nhat Hong gathered other accomplices including To Ha, Du Tu Kien, Dam Quang Sanh, Vuong Duc Quy, Trinh Thanh and Diep Co who were decadent vagabonds making their lives illegally in the city. Lam Nhat Hong was the leader. Their trick was as follows: Everyday from 6:00 pm, they took Thi Dang and Thi Cuc on motorcycles to parks and instructed them to stop motorcycle riders to extend their invitation. If they got a deal, Thi Dang and Thi Cuc took the men to a narrow and dark alley previously picked out. There, one of their accomplices was readily available to "watch the motorcycle." To make the customers more confident, they placed beforehand one or two motorcycles as bait. After the customer had checked in his bike and followed the girls further into the alley, Thi Dang and Thi Cuc pointed out a house at random and asked the customer to go get his bike. In the meantime, Lam Nhat Hong and To Ha used a false key to steal the customer's motorcycle while others took Thi Dang and Thi Cuc away according to their plan. From April 1982 to January 1983, by using this trick, Lam Nhat Hong and his accomplices stole 18 motorcycles and 2 bicycles. Lam Nhat Hong gave the stolen motorcycles to Trinh Thanh and Diep Co to disassemble and sell parts. They threw frames and motors in rivers to destroy evidence because those parts were engraved with serial numbers.

The People's Municipal Court sentenced Lam Nhat Hong to 18 years in prison. The other defendants were given from 5 to 11 years in prison. The People's Court also ruled that although the properties stolen and destroyed belonged to private citizens, they were in a sense properties of society, and ordered the defendants to make a 1,080,000 dong restitution to the state budget.

9458

CSO: 4209/219

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ON PRC IDEOLOGICAL, CULTURAL SABOTAGE

BK250730 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 85 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Take the Initiative in Launching Offensives to Defeat Resolutely the War of Ideological and Cultural Sabotage of the Chinese Reactionaries in Collusion With the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] Ideological struggle is always regarded as an important front in the fierce, tough class struggle between the two rival socialist systems to resolve the problem of "who will defeat whom." This is a characteristic of the transitional period from capitalism to socialism. On the other hand, due to a change in the balance of power, the imperialists and the reactionaries have not yet been able to wage a hot war against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. That is why they have regarded distorting propaganda, psychological warfare, and the war of ideological sabotage as an attacking spearhead, an essential strategy, or a "national policy" in their "anti-communist crusade." This is because, from their point of view, the "competition with communism is, in the final analysis, a struggle for what is dictated by the hearts and minds of the people." The former national security adviser of ex-President Carter, Brzizinski--who is a notorious anticommunist expert and a close friend of Beijing--once brazenly revealed that "ideological disarmament is a decisive factor in accomplishing political changes among socialist societies."

The Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have considered and are considering Vietnam, as well as fraternal Laos and Cambodia, a vital point of counterattack. Following their failure to use military forces in an attempt to annex our country, the Chinese expansionists-hegemonists switched to a new strategy by waging a war of sabotage on numerous fronts--especially the economic, political, and ideological fronts--along with conducting land-grabbing operations at our border and preparing for a large-scale war of aggression.

The Chinese authorities have long nourished a desire to annex our country and the rest of the Indochinese peninsula with the aim of paving the way for their conquest of the countries in Southeast Asia--the first stage of their global hegemonist scheme. Our party, however, has noticed this dark design since the years of the anti-U.S. war. The Chinese authorities laid bare their treacherous, reactionary nature when they sought to undermine our country through the "Persecuted Overseas Chinese" campaign, cut off aid to and withdrew experts

from our country, and launched a large-scale attack against our country from the southwest and north. Despite their humiliating defeat, they still have not given up their dream of expansion and hegemony. They have frantically opposed and undermined our revolution by waging a multifaceted war of sabotage along with conducting land-grabbing operations in our northern border areas and preparing for a large-scale war of aggression. The strategy and tactics of the Chinese reactionaries toward Vietnam, as well as toward the three Indochinese countries, have not changed in the least but have become even more hostile.

Realities over the past years can provide us with sufficient evidence to conclude that the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists is the logical development of the strategy of great Han expansionism. It is also an inseparable component of their global counterrevolutionary strategy, which has been carried out at a time when the balance of forces in the world, Southeast Asia, and Indochina is unfavorable to them and when they are still not fully capable of launching a large-scale war to defeat us.

Therefore, generally speaking, we can see clearly that this multifaceted war of sabotage is obviously a product of their reactionary and obstinate nature of the enemy after their stinging defeat on the battlefield. It is also the product of a weak and passive position. However, we should not slacken vigilance in the face of their profoundly insidious schemes. In this multifaceted war of sabotage, they consider ideological and cultural sabotage as an effective spearhead and a tool of strategic significance.

Naturally, the war of ideological sabotage currently being waged against us by both the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists does not completely resemble the psychological warfare conducted by the French and U.S. imperialists during their wars of aggression against our country. The Chinese expansionists-hegemonists, our people's direct and dangerous enemy, and the U.S. imperialists, the basic enemy of the Vietnamese and other peoples of the world, are the vanquished who are still entertaining the thought of opposing the Vietnamese revolution in an attempt to bring down the banner of national independence, democracy, and socialism that is inspiring hundreds of millions of people to advance. It is for this reason that they have colluded with and assisted each other in this war of ideological sabotage, although there are differences in their long-term intentions, their tricks and operational methods, their strengths and weaknesses, their forces, and their fields of operation.

After suffering defeat in the two wars they waged in 1979, the Beijing expansionists-hegemonists, while continuing to prepare for another large-scale war to annex the three Indochinese countries, have received the coordination and assistance of Washington in carrying out their scheme of conducting a multifaceted war of sabotage aimed at realizing their basic, long-term plan to weaken our country, to cause trouble, to foment rebellions, and eventually to overthrow our regime. They entertain the illusion that, in this way, they will be able to annex our country and subdue our people without having to resort a large-scale war. They consider this the best policy, because it will help them avoid human and material losses and shield them from the criticism

of the Chinese people and of progressive people throughout the world. A captured Chinese scout has confessed that his superiors told him that waging the multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam constitutes an advantage in that "it neither requires large numbers of soldiers and big guns nor entails losses of money and material, while it enables us to penetrate deeply into the adversary's rear area and simultaneously to direct our attack against each individual." U.S. psychological warfare expert Allen Dulles himself once calculated that "waging psychological warfare to sap the adversary's morale costs less than the price of a cruiser, but it has the same destructive power as that of an entire, powerful fleet," For this reason, in their multifaceted war of sabotage, our enemies are trying to undermine us ideologically for no other purposes than to gradually weaken us, "to bleed us white, and to exhaust us completely." In this way, they hope to erode our confidence, sap our will, and throw our ranks into disorder so that they can realize their strategic scheme of overthrowing our regime from within.

Proceeding from this basic scheme in carrying out their war of ideological sabotage, our enemies have recently concentrated on fiercely attacking all the lines and policies of our party--from the line of socialist revolution to the lines of economic building, cultural development, national defense and security consolidation, intensifying foreign relations activities, building the party to make it strong and pure, and so forth. The enemies have missed no chance and opportunity to criticize our party and state acrimoniously and cruelly. They have blatantly "blackened" the image of heroic Vietnam, a nation that has gloriously defeated a number of leading imperialist powers, has constantly remained loyal to its friends and brothers, and has wholeheartedly struggled for peace and for the happiness of its people. All the slanderous allegations and distortions and all the acts of turning right into wrong, black into white, and of maligning others committed by Beijing are aimed at none other than the ultimate objective of clamoring for the overthrow of the socialist system.

It is obvious that the enemy's war of ideological sabotage is targeted against many objectives, but its activities are concentrated on achieving the two main objectives below:

First, deliberately upsetting our ideological battleground by weakening, eroding, and then destroying confidence in the socialist system, in all the lines and policies of the party and state, in state organs and the top leading comrades, and in the current situation as well as the future of the country so as to generate doubt, suspicion, confusion, and misgivings that will weaken the fighting spirit and lead to even more serious manifestations such as loss of the orientations for action, loss of vigilance, and loss of fighting spirit. This will create a favorable ground for sowing the seed of dissatisfaction and opposition, inciting rebellions, and pressuring for a change in leadership.

Second, ceaselessly stepping up moves aimed at undermining the great all-people solidarity bloc by sowing division among the various ethnic minority groups, between these groups and the ethnic Vietnamese, between northerners and southerners, between the army and the people, and between the leadership and the masses; breaking up the solidarity among the three Indochinese countries;

alienating Vietnam from the Soviet Union and the socialist community; and so forth. This is designed to weaken us internally and isolate us in the international arena.

The enemy's crafty and perfidious scheme is aimed at confusing us ideologically, making us unable to differentiate friend from foe, dividing our ranks, and breaking our singlemindedness in thought and action. This is a combination of the "ruse of division" and the tactic of "psychological attacks" (attacks on the hearts) which the Beijing reactionaries have inherited from ancient emperors of the heavenly kingdom and upgraded to a strategy with their traitor-out intent and double-dealing attitude. Their final goal is to weaken the revolutionary forces, force a change in policy, and create conditions so that, if necessary, a small military force can be mobilized to launch an attack from outside in coordination with rebellion from within in order to rapidly overthrow our regime.

The war is very fierce, complex and protracted. First of all, the complexity of the war of ideological sabotage lies in the fact that it "is an invisible invasion" wherein the front line and the rear cannot be defined. It reaches everywhere, every family and everyone. Any locality and any person can be the front line; for the enemy's main direction of activities is to conduct sabotage from within our own country, undermine our internal ranks and weaken our hearts. The enemy spares no chances to upset our ideology, sidetrack public opinion, and particularly, corrupt our internal ranks.

This war is all the more fierce and complex as the enemy is undermining our ideology at a time when the revolution in our country is in the first stage of the transition period and the struggle to resolve the question "which will win" between socialism and capitalism is raging on hourly and daily in all aspects of life. The struggle between the two roads is closely interwoven with the struggle between us and the enemy; and this easily gives rise to vague concepts, illusions, and misunderstandings that lead to impulsive actions.

On the other hand, the complexity of this war of ideological sabotage also lies in the fact that although its traitorous and reactionary nature has been exposed, our very perfidious and crafty enemy is different from the colonialists and imperialists. The Beijing reactionaries have falsely invoked the name of the revolution and taken advantage of racial and family relationships with people in the border areas to deceive the gullible.

It is also necessary to note that the war of ideological sabotage is complex and fierce because we must at the same time confront two powerful hostile forces--the imperialist chieftain and the biggest reactionary of our times--which are colluding with each other to oppose and sabotage us. Either one of these two enemies is seeking to conduct sabotage activities. Though they may differ in interests, their immediate common goal is to weaken us, undermine us economically, prevent us from building socialism, incite political opposition, and, when conditions permit, stage rebellious and subversive activities.

The enemy is conducting its war of ideological and cultural sabotage against us every hour and minute; and since its nature has not changed one iota, it is frenziedly stepping up its opposition and sabotage activities. All our party, people, and army must constantly heighten vigilance and strengthen security with the resolve to defeat the war of ideological-cultural sabotage conducted by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

CSO: 4209/278

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NHAN DAN ON SINO-THAI ESPIONAGE ROLE

Multifaceted War of Sabotage

BK280220 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 85 p 4

[First installment of unattributed article: "Concrete Evidence of the Hands of China and Thailand in the Espionage Operation Against Our People"--quotation marks as published]

[Text] The important espionage operation organized by China and the Thai army intelligence service against our people has shown that the dark nature and scheme of the Beijing reactionaries toward our country have never changed but have become crueler. This court case reminds our people to be constantly on the alert and, at the same time, exposes to the whole world the extremely insidious character of the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by Beijing in collusion with other reactionary forces against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The Chinese expansionists cannot deny, cover up, or defend their repulsive crimes because the proofs of their involvement in this important espionage case are too abundant and irrefutable.

Following is the declaration of Mai Van Hanh, code-named C-5, one of the lackey master spies of China and the Thai Army Intelligence Service:

"On 17 February 1976, Le Quoc Tuy and I held a press conference at the Meridien Hotel in Paris, France, before about 300 journalists and a number of puppet generals living in exile, including ex-Premier Tran Van Huu and Tran Xuy, to announce the debut of "the front."

After its official debut, the front had only a handful of members. Both Tuy and I realized that Paris was good only as a place in which to hold a press conference to introduce the front. For many reasons, it was unsuitable as a base from which to direct armed subversive activities in Vietnam. The 17 February press conference also had the purpose of sounding out the attitude of the United States following its defeat in Vietnam.

Le Quoc Tuy had visited the United States and had met with some Vietnamese who had connections with the U.S. agencies CIA and DIA. But he saw that the United States was maintaining a "wait-and-see" attitude. By then, Beijing's men had got wind of the situation and wanted to use us. Lai Huu Sang, a brother

of Lai Huu Tai and former director general of the puppet police who represented the Binh Xuyen force, and a Chinese who was a friend of Sang's and who frequently visited the Chinese Embassy in Paris, introduced us to this embassy. Beijing's officials at the embassy told us that if we wanted to realize the strategic intention of subverting Vietnam by an armed struggle or a comprehensive and total war of sabotage, it would be best to use Thailand as a rear base and direct springboard. Moreover, all relations between us and Beijing could be conducted more conveniently, more discreetly, and more subtly through the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok.

It was for this reason that Le Quoc Tuy went to Bangkok shortly after "the front" made its debut in Paris. After several trips to Bangkok made through many different routes, Tuy managed to acquaint himself with the younger brother of the Thai prime minister and with a Chinese who had lived in Cho Lon but now resided in Taiwan. This Chinese, who was known by the name of Lieu and sometimes also called Ha and who spoke Vietnamese fluently, served as an interpreter for Le Quoc Tuy. From 1976 to 1979, Tuy and Lieu socialized very frequently with the Thai prime minister's younger brother. Through this connection, we were introduced to the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok, if we wanted to have official contact with the Chinese Embassy, it must be done through the introduction of the Thai Government. After the relationship was established, Tuy and Lieu made several trips [to] Beijing. Each time he went there, Tuy took photographs to keep as souvenirs and showed them to me. Sometimes Tuy went alone, sometimes he was accompanied by his wife and children, all disguised as tourists. Sometimes, he also traveled with me. During our visits to Beijing, we often worked with Han Nianlong, then China's vice minister of foreign affairs. Also working with us were two other officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, two engineers named Wu and Liang, and a lieutenant commander of the Chinese Navy.

The result of these trips was that from then on we regularly received abundant supplies from Beijing. These supplies consisted not only of weapons, ammunition, medicines, clothing, and military equipment, but also U.S. dollars for our daily expenses.

Between my arrival in Bangkok in mid-1979 and my arrest during my last return to Vietnam in September 1984, I noticed two unchanging routines: The weapons kept in the various warehouses of Thailand were gradually shipped to Vietnam for "the front," and our subsistence money was received only from the Chinese Embassy, about once every 2 months, approximately \$10,000 or \$15,000 each time, which was later converted into Thai currency.

Each time we visited China, Tuy told me to ask for more money for the repair of the two boats to be used to infiltrate Vietnam. China agreed to give us \$50,000, but this sum also had to be withdrawn in Thai currency from the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok. At the beginning, it was Tuy who went to the embassy to receive the money. But during the last 2 years, Tuy assigned this task to K-09, who would turn over the money to K-11, the manager of the general headquarters, for daily bookkeeping work. During our last trip to Beijing to seek aid, I saw Tuy meet with Han Nianlong in privacy to ask for counterfeit Vietnamese money, which would be used by our men in Vietnam to cover expenses and also as a means to sabotage Vietnam financially."

Counterfeit Currency

BK280222 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jan 85 p 4

[Second installment of unattributed article: "Concrete Evidence of the Hands of China and Thailand in the Espionage Operation Against Our People"--Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Mai Van Hanh continued: "Tuy and I made the last trip to Beijing to ask for aid and counterfeit Vietnamese currency by boarding a China-bound plane in Bangkok. As in previous trips, the Chinese Embassy in Thailand arranged for us to fly to Beijing aboard a plane of China's civil aviation service.

At a working session, I told Han Nianlong the following: "Our brothers in Vietnam intend to stage an uprising. So, what is China's opinion?" Han Nianlong replied: "There is no rush whatsoever at present, but you do not have to wait another 10 years before resolving the Vietnam problem." Our meeting focused on discussing plans to undermine and topple the present regime in Vietnam; recruit spies and set up bases for training them on Thai soil; receive Chinese-supplied weapons from Thailand; and send spies, weapons, and other means of operation from Thailand to Vietnam. We also discussed in detail the plan for technical coordination between Chinese Navy ships and our transport boats which entered Chinese territorial waters to receive special goods delivered by China at Hainan Island. Han Nianlong and some officials of the Chinese Foreign Ministry and defense Ministry, who were also present at the meeting, promised that China would pay all expenses for training and feeding troops and purchasing the means for espionage activities. These expenses would be paid in dollars or Thai baht through the Chinese Embassy in Bangkok.

In addition to attending this joint meeting, Han Nianlong also held a separate meeting with Le Quoc Tuy. The details of their discussions in this meeting were not known. However, before our departure from Beijing for the "front headquarters" in Bangkok, Tuy told me: "Shortly after our return to Bangkok, we must prepare boats, gasoline, and lubricant and select men for a journey to Hainan early next year to receive "special aid goods" from China. The "special aid goods" were, in fact, counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes which China intended to use to feed our men in Vietnam and, particularly, to circulate on Vietnam's market to disrupt socioeconomic life and prices in the hope of fomenting negativism, discontent, and pessimism among the people.

In May 1982, our boats set out for Hainan to receive counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of the 10-dong denomination. We left Rayong Port (Thailand) at 0600. Accompanying us on that journey was Tran Van Ba alias K-09, commander of various campaigns of infiltration into Vietnamese territory and of the "secret bases," and officer in charge of security of the "organization." When our boats reached the sea zone of Hoang Sa--the Vietnamese archipelago illegally occupied by China--we were transferred to a Chinese Navy ship, which took us to Hainan to receive "special aid goods." While on Hainan, I

again met almost all those officials and representatives of the Chinese Defense Ministry, Navy, and Foreign Ministry who, together with Han Nianlong, used to work with me and Le Quoc Tuy in Beijing during our previous trips.

After loading all the bundles of counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes on board the ship, the Beijing officials entertained us at a dinner party. They praised us for being able to cross the rough sea with small boats and promised that they would give us vigorous support and assistance to enable us to quickly topple the present regime in Vietnam.

In response to this positive Chinese assistance, Tran Van Ba immediately drafted a speech for Nguyen Binh, code-named K-54, who was in charge of a special boat crew and skipper of boat B-3, expressing our gratitude to China for its guidance, assistance, and material support. K-54 was chosen among dozens of our men for this mission to deliver the speech because "Campaign Medals" had been conferred on him by Tuy and me for his many successes in dealing with the Thai Army Intelligence Service and Son Sann forces to seek help for our subversive activities in Vietnam.

On that trip to Hainan, we received from China more than 600 large barrels and 6 green bags containing counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of 10-dong denomination. After our departure from the island we did not bring the counterfeit bank notes to Thailand, but delivered them directly to our men at various "secret bases" already set up in Vietnam.

In mid-1983, Tran Van Ba, alias K-09, and I made another trip by boat to receive counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes. On our way, our boat collided with a Vietnamese fishing craft and had to turn back to Thailand for repairs, but both boats B-2 and B-3 continued their journey. However, I decided to remain behind and assigned Tran Van Ba to assume command of the trip. This time, China handed over to us more than 500 barrels of counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of 50-dong denomination on board a Chinese Navy ship. After completing the delivery of the "special goods," the soldiers on board the Chinese navy ship gave us gasoline, lubricant, drinking water, food, and medicine before escorting our boats to international waters. As in the previous trip, on Beijing's order we brought the counterfeit bank notes directly to Vietnam to hand them over to K-64, one of our men there.

In August 1984, Le Quoc Tuy, code-named C-4, and I again flew to Beijing aboard a plane of China's civil aviation service. This time we also worked under the direct guidance of Han Nianlong. Tuy proposed that we be supplied with additional weapons, ammunition, dollars, medicine, and counterfeit Vietnamese Bank notes of 100-dong denomination. After discussing it, Han Nianlong agreed to give us more weapons, dollars, and medicine. He, however, said that it would cost a lot to print additional counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of 100-dong denomination, and that these bank notes could easily be detected and would be difficult to transport. If we needed money to cover various expenses, China would provide us with another \$50,000 through its embassy in Bangkok (Thailand).

Excluding a total of more than 300 million counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of 10-dong and 50-dong denominations given us on two occasions, China had provided us with \$50,000-\$60,000 each year. From 1979 to the time I was arrested in September 1984, we received a total of \$300,000-\$360,000 from China through its embassy in Bangkok (Thailand)."

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

DO QUANG ARTICLE ON BEIJING-BANGKOK 'SPY RING'

BK230227 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jan 85 pp 3, 4

[Part one of article by Do Quang: "The Infiltration Route of the Beijing and Bangkok Lackey Spy Ring"]

[Text] A NHAN DAN journalist went to see the infiltration route used by the spies organized by China and Thai intelligence. Through a series of articles begun today in NHAN DAN, readers can see all the more clearly the plots, tricks, and crimes of the Chinese expansionists who have colluded with other reactionaries in their multifaceted war of sabotage against our people.

1. At Moda Base

As soon as the People's Supreme Court completed the trial of important spies organized by China and the Thai intelligence service, the resourceful and talented security soldiers who have won a total victory in this struggle served as guides to gradually show us the infiltration route used by the spies--lackeys of Beijing and Bangkok.

Before departing, these very heroic and experienced security soldiers told us that this was a great, serious trial exposing the cruel and perfidious schemes of Beijing and Thailand against our country and people. In no other espionage case had we ever secured so many documents and so much evidence. Hundreds of tons of weapons and ammunition produced by China since 1978 were seized intact in crates and cases by us from the spies. We seized intact more than 1,000 boxes of counterfeit Vietnamese bank notes of 10 and 50 dong denominations printed and given by China to its henchmen who were sent to Vietnam to sabotage our economy, currency, and prices; disrupt our social life,; foster the reactionaries in our country; and instigate, buy off, and attract the dissatisfied and negative people. A total of more than 20,000 grenades, tons of TNT explosive bearing Chinese brand names, and hundreds of kilos of plastic explosive mixed with C4 toxic chemical produced by the United States in 1978--this explosive has a very strong destructive power (a block 3 times the size of a cigarette pack can collapse the entire Rex building in Ho Chi Minh City)--were also seized intact by us. We also seized several wireless radios and short range (some dozen kilometers) 231A telephones made in China and TAR-224 telecontrol radios made by the U.S. corporation Davison. These radios are specially designed for espionage activities with an operational radius of

thousands of kilometers, and can be used as telephones and telegraphy in communication with Chinese 251 radios. Other items such as tents, hammocks, clothes, duffel bags, anticold and antimalaria pills, and tonic medicines made in China were seized in packages by us.

Two sea-going ships were built exactly like the Phu Khanh trawlers and bought by China for the spies to move weapons, ammunition, commandos, and spies into Vietnamese territory. These two ships also fell into our hands. On the two armed B2 and B3 ships, which sailed the last trip the night of 9 September 1984 with Tran Van Ba and Mai Van Hanh aboard, were many Thai flags, former South Vietnam three-stripe flags, maps of coastal villages and districts, technical navigation manuals, maps of the Gulf of Thailand with infiltration routes for the two ships, cryptograph records, logs of radio communication traffic, logs of outgoing and incoming correspondence, and logs of weapons, ammunition, clothing equipment, food, and food products received by the Tuy-Hanh clique from Chinese warehouses through the intermediary of the Thai Intelligence Department. All the records on the shipments of weapons, ammunition, and on spies from Rayong and Surat Thani ports in Thailand to Vietnam, were seized by us. Dozens of handbooks were used by the spies to note down the 10 "political" articles prepared by Tuy and Hanh with Beijing's guidance and suggestion. The contents of these articles are designed to fill the spies' heads with reactionary ideas, distort Vietnam's history and policies, fan hatred, and incite treason reeking of Maoism such as the theme of "using the countryside to envelop cities." Decorations such as "National Defense Orders," "Campaign Stars," and imperial badges awarded after each training course completed; stamps, "secret base" records, guard and office duty records aboard ships, and many other documents were also seized.

There still are many tasks ahead in defending national security. Brothers Nam Huy, Sau Phuong, and Tam Thi are among the many cadres and security soldiers who participated in the last victorious battle and acted as our guides and told us all about the process of the battle.

The public security force's young drivers took us from Ho Chi Minh City to An Giang. This was the place where the Beijing-Bangkok lackey spies arrived for the first time and tried to contact Le Chon Tinh, alias Ba Tinh, a lieutenant colonel of the provincial Hoa Hao Civil Guards Unit and chairman of the Chau Doc Town Council. Their plots were to implement Beijing's plan of relying on the reactionaries in the Hoa Hao religion to recruit soldiers and occupy the Bay Nui area, establish bases, and expand their controlled area and recruit by all means 35,000 soldiers. The reactionaries in the country and the spies from Thailand--Tuy, Hanh, and Ba--used house No 74 on Nguyen Huu Canh Street in Chau Doc Town--the tailor shop and school of Le Bich Thuy, Ba Tinh's daughter--as a liaison point for the spies, Ba Tin, and his daughter.

The first infiltration by road came from 23 men from Thailand. Standing at the spot where the first spies sneaked into our country, we recalled the day when we met spy K34 in the detention camp. He still has not recovered from panic when telling us about his infiltration. He said: "After finishing the training course at 'Tu Thang secret base,' the Thai intelligence agents including the three named Num, Rithan, and Koi, who lived with us during the training

period, took us to the Pol Pot clique in Moda base on Chhat mountain in Pua Ret Province adjacent to Trat Province (Thailand) to prepare us for infiltration into Vietnamese territory on 5 November 1980." The day after this move, on Beijing's order, the Pol Pot clique distributed Vietnamese uniforms made by China to the infiltration group members. Dehydrated foodstuffs, rice, and ammunition--all from China--were also distributed. That night, the Pol Pot men stayed awake to discuss the infiltration plan with K34 Tran Van Ba, K18 Tran Ngoc Minh, and some others. Also on that night, Ba sent a message from the base to the 'headquarters' in Bangkok to report on the operation plan with Pol Pot guides to Le Quoc Tuy. In Bangkok, Tuy was discussing a coordination plan with Ieng Sary to cause disturbances along the Cambodian border. He told Ba that after the meeting he would go with Mai Van Hanh to Moda base to see the 'resistance troops' off.

That was the declaration of K34. The spies stayed at the base for 9 days until Tuy, Hanh, Chau, and Ven came to Moda base to control the last preparations before the group of spies could depart. Khmer reactionary Son San was also present at the moment of departure. They revised the road infiltration plan and set forth necessary countermeasures in case of armed clashes with the revolutionary Cambodian forces on their route of infiltration into Vietnam. Then Tuy and Hanh forced K34 and K18 spies and some others in the group to have pictures taken with some of the Pol Pot men in Moda base. Before setting out, the lackey spies of China and Thailand were wined and dined by Tuy, Hanh, and Son San using money given by China.

CSO: 4209/278

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HANOI CITES TASS ON USSR AID IN OIL ENTERPRISE

BK221449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] The Soviet news agency TASS reports that Soviet engineers in Baku City have begun drawing technical blueprints of the third oil rig for the joint Vietnamese-Soviet oil and natural gas enterprise in Vung Tau. The rig, which can drill 16 offshore oil wells at a 50-meter depth, comprises two stories with an area of 1,600 square meters each. The second floor includes living quarters with full facilities, a club house, a dining room, and a helicopter pad. The first floor is installed with equipment for oil drilling and exploration. The rig will be transported to Vietnam in pieces to be assembled here.

In addition to the Baku enterprise, other Soviet enterprises have also helped Vietnam establish the first offshore oil exploration enterprise. These include the (Trilia Becca) enterprise of the Ural region, the (Arterlasan) enterprise of the Volga River zone, and the (Vobokger) enterprise of the north-western part of the Soviet Union.

Comrade (Serinov), engineer of the Baku oil exploration enterprise who has just returned from Vung Tau said: The Soviet people hold that their assistance to the Vietnamese people in exploring oil in the sea is an international obligation and that they will spare no effort in carrying out this task.

CSO: 4209/278

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

PRC HOSTILITY CONDEMNED--Hanoi, VNA, 7 March--Nicaraguan vice minister for Foreign Affairs Victor Hugo Tinoco said in a recent reception of Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Dinh Bin that Nicaragua strongly condemned China's acts of war against Vietnam and its hostile policy, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, towards Indochinese countries. The Nicaraguan vice minister reaffirmed the Nicaraguan people's total support to the just struggle of the Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples in defence of their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to the Indochinese peoples' constructive efforts and good will which were reiterated at the 10th conference of their foreign ministers held in Ho Chi Minh recently. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

STATE COUNCIL PRESENTS AWARD--Hanoi, VNA, 7 March--The Vietnamese State Council has presented the Association of Revolutionary Women of Kampuchea (ARWK) with the Friendship Order as a tribute to their "active support and assistance to the Vietnamese people in their socialist construction and national defence." The conferment was made in Phnom Penh on 5 March at the current conference of "five good" women by Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, member of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union (VWU), in the presence of Hun Sen, political buruea member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea (PRPK) CC; chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs, and many other senior Kampuchean officials. Also at the conference, the medal "for the cause of women's liberation" of the VMU was conferred on 12 cadres and members of the ARWK and the badge "new-styled women in national construction and defence" on all the participants in the conference. Mean Sam An, alternate member of the PRPK CC and president of the ARWK, expressed the Kampuchean women's happiness and pride at this honour. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

TRIPOLI INTERNATIONAL FAIR--Hanoi, VNA, 7 March--Vietnam is taking part in the Tripoli International Fair at the invitation of the Socialist people's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah. This is the first time for Vietnam to attend the Tripoli fair. Many of its traditional export lines such as woollen carpets and tapestries, handicraft and fine art articles and light industry products are on show at the Vietnamese pavilion. The fair was opened on 5 March and will last till 25 March. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

BRITISH AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Hanoi, VNA, 6 March--Michael E. Pike, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Vietnam, left here today, concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION VISITS INDIA--Hanoi, VNA, 6 March--A delegation of the Vietnamese Light Industry Ministry led by Minister Nguyen Chi Vu visited India from 24 February to 4 March at the invitation of the Indian Ministry for Finance and Commerce. During its stay, the delegation had talks with the Indian finance and commerce minister, the ministers of state for finance, foreign affairs and industry and the president of the PEC (Projects Export Company). The two sides exchanged views on steps to further the cooperation in the domain of light industry between the two countries. The two sides agreed on a concrete program to be brought up at the forth coming session of the Vietnam-India Socio-Technology Cooperation Committee to be held in Vietnam this year. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 6 Mar 85 OW]

FRENCH OFFSET MACHINES GIFT--Hanoi, VNA, 7 Mar--The French Federation of Book and Printery Workers of the General Confederation of Labour has presented a set of two-colour offset printing machines of the "Roland" model and other printery equipment to Vietnam. A token delivery of the gift was held on the outskirts of Paris on 4 March in the presence of Jacques Piot, secretary general of the federation, and Nguyen Van Ham, Vietnamese charge d'affairs A. I. in France. Speaking on the occasion, Jacques Piot said that the machines and equipment which the French printery workers had collected and sent to Vietnam would help significantly improve the quality and reduce the time for the printing of the pictorial "Vietnam." Nguyen Van Ham, for his part, expressed gratitude to the French Federation of Book and Printery Workers for the precious gift which he said was a contribution to furthering the militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

EAST REGION USSR TRADE--Dozens of factories in the far east region of the Soviet Union are supplying industrial products for Vietnam. These include electric equipment and cables from Khabarovsk City; foundry equipment, electric cranes, and rolled steel from Komsomolsk-on-Amur City; and harvest combines from Birobidzhan City. (Peroskiy), representative of the Soviet Foreign Trade [as heard] in the far east region, said that economic cooperation with Vietnam are much appreciated in the Soviet Union. Even in the coldest winter days, fresh vegetables are available to the people in the far east region. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Feb 85 BK]

HUNGARIAN SCIENCE DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Mar--A delegation of the Hungarian Academy of Science, led by its Deputy General Secretary Kalman Kulcsar, has paid a working visit to Vietnam as guest of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences. The Hungarian head delegate and Professor Pham Huy Thong, vice-director of the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences, on 20 February signed in Hanoi an agreement on bilateral scientific cooperation for 1986-90 in the presence of Hungarian Ambassador to Vietnam Bela Benyei. During its stay here, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and toured a number of research centres under the host organizations in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

POLISH PLASTIC ARTS WORKERS--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Mar--A delegation of the Polish Plastic Arts Workers Association led by Vice President Jan Karczewski has paid a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Plastic Arts Workers Association. While here, the delegation had working sessions with the leading officials of the host organization, and visited the northern border province of Quang Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City. An agreement on plastic arts co-operation between the two countries for 1985-87 was signed here yesterday by Duong Vien, general secretary of the host association, and Jan Karczewski. Present on the occasion were Tran Van Can, president of the host association, and a representative of the Polish Embassy to Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

KUWAITI COUNTERPARTS CONGRATULATED--Hanoi VNA 8 March--Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his congratulations to Said al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, on his re-election as prime minister of Kuwait. In his message dated 6 March, Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Kuwait constant consolidation and development. The same day, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message of greetings to Sabah al-ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah on his re-appointment as Kuwaiti foreign minister. [Text] Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 8 Mar 85 OW]

LAO YOUTH CADRE COURSE--Hanoi VNA 8 March--A refresher course for 15 cadres of the Vientiane Organization of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union was opened here today. The course is arranged under a cooperation program between the Hanoi and Vientiane Youth Union organizations. Present at the opening ceremony were Nguyen Quoc Trieu, deputy-secretary of the Hanoi Youth Union Committee, and others. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1620 GMT 8 Mar 85 OW]

CPV SEMINAR IN PRAGUE--Hanoi VNA 9 March--[A] seminar on the Communist Party of Vietnam was held in Prague on 6 March. The seminar, jointly sponsored by the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association (CVFA) and the Czechoslovak Academy of Social Sciences, was attended by Vlastimil Chapula, president of the CVFA and minister of post and telecommunications, and Vu Song, Vietnamese Ambassador to Czechoslovakia. The participants analysed the glorious victories of the Communist Party of Vietnam founded and tempered by President Ho Chi Minh, which had creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete conditions of Vietnam in leading the Vietnamese people to the success of the August revolution in 1945 and the victories over the French colonialists and the U.S. aggressors, and the current dual tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist motherland against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 9 Mar 85 OW]

SRV DELEGATION VISITS CSSR--Hanoi VNA 9 March--Tomas Travnick, vice president of the Czechoslovak National Front, yesterday received a Vietnam Fatherland Front delegation led by Huynh Tan Phat, president of the Presidium of the Front Central Committee, CTK [Czechoslovak News Agency] reports. The Vietnamese delegation's visit is made at the invitation of the Czechoslovak National Front for an exchange of views on the extension of cooperation between the two organizations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 9 Mar 85 OW]

ARGENTINE, IRANIAN ENVOYS RECEIVED--Hanoi VNA 9 March--Argentine Ambassador Enrique J. Ros and Iranian Ambassador Ebrahim Behnam Dehkordy [spelling of name as received] today presented their letters of credence to Vice President of the Vietnamese State Council Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho cordially conversed with these two new ambassadors. Also present on the occasion were Minister Vo dong Giang and Deputy-Director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council Le Trang. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Mar 85 OW]

SRV AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN--Hanoi VNA 10 March--The Vietnamese ambassadress to Spain, Mrs Phan Thi Minh, presented her credentials to King Juan Carlos in Madrid on 21 February. Mrs Phan Thi minh was later received by King Juan Carlos and Minister for Foreign Affairs Fernando Moran. The Spanish monarch expressed his warm feelings towards the Vietnamese people and asked the ambassador to convey his best wishes to the Vietnamese leaders and people. Ambassadress Phan Thi Minh has had a "meet the press" in Madrid where she spoke of developments in Vietnam and Southeast Asia in General. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 10 Mar 85 OW]

CHINH REAFFIRMS SUPPORT--Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State of Vietnam, has sent a message to Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, Nicaraguan president, reaffirming his total support for the difficult, victorious struggle of the Nicaraguan Government in the search for a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. The message points out: I am sure that under the correct guidance of the FSLN and with the solidarity and support of the revolutionary and peace-loving nations of the world, the heroic people of Nicaragua will undoubtedly defeat all of the maneuvers and plans of Yankee imperialism. [Text] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Mar 85 PA]

SRV-U.S. TALKS ON MIA'S--Vietnam-U.S., VOICE OF AMERICA, Morning of 7 Mar--The U.S. State Department said that some progress had been achieved in the latest talks with Vietnam on the issue of U.S. servicemen missing in action [MIA]. A State Department spokesman said Vietnam had agreed to six sessions annually instead of four. He added that Vietnam might return the remains of several U.S. servicemen earlier than planned. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in Vietnamese to VNA Ho Chi Minh CIty 0220 GMT 7 Mar 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/274

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NHAN DAN CARRIES DOCUMENT ON ANTI-FASCISM IN SRV

OW091714 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 9 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 March--On 9 March 40 years ago the Japanese fascists made a coup d'etat to oust the French colonialists in Indochina. NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today carries a historical document on this event.

That is the resolution adopted by the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] Central Committee, and condensed in an instruction titled "the Japanese-French shoot-out and our action."

Assessing the situation, the ICP Central Committee noted that the acute contradictions between the Japanese fascists and French Colonialists would inevitably lead to a flare-up. The enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the ICP Central Committee headed by the then General Secretary Truong Chinh was convened at Dinh Bank Village, Tu Son District, Bac Ninh (now Ha Bac Province), north of Hanoi, in the evening of 9 March, 1945.

Analysing the situation, the meeting pointed out that the French imperialists who had lost control over Indochina were no longer the direct and concrete enemy of the Indochinese peoples. After the 9 March coup d'etat, the Japanese fascists became the main and sole concrete enemy of the Indochinese people.

The meeting decided to change the main slogan and the entire tactical line. The slogan "drive out the Japanese fascists" was adopted to replace the slogan "drive out the Japanese and French." At the same time, the slogan "set up the Indochinese peoples' revolutionary power" was issued to direct the spearhead at the Japanese invaders and the Vietnamese traitors, their henchmen.

The meeting decided to launch a nationwide anti-Japanese movement for national salvation in preparation for a general uprising when conditions were ripe.

These are strategic decisions which led to the expansion of guerrilla warfare and the revolutionary bases, paving the way for the success of the August revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/605

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN ATTENDS VFF CONFERENCE IN HCM CITY

BK270804 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Feb 85

[Text] The VFF Central Committee, second tenure, held its third plenary session in Ho Chi Minh City 21-23 February. With great elation, the conference welcomed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, who visited and addressed the conference. He pointed out to the VFF its tasks and course of action in the new revolutionary stage.

The conference unanimously assessed that last year, on the basis of the thorough understanding and implementation of the CPV Central Committee Secretariat's 18 April 1983 Directive No 17 on the need to enhance the party leadership over the VFF's activities in the new stage and of the resolution of the second national VFF congress, the front committees and other subordinate organizations at various levels, in coordination with many state organs, made remarkably great efforts and contributed to consolidating and expanding the all-people great solidarity bloc, mustering various revolutionary movements to achieve socio-economic targets set forth by the party and state, maintaining political security and social order and safety, and strengthening national defense so that it can become more steadfast.

Reviewing past activities, the conference pointed out a number of experiences obtained in carrying out the front's activities in 1984 and emphasized that 1985 is the final year of the 1981-85, 5-year plan and the preparatory year for the 1986-90, 5-year plan. It is also a year with many glorious national anniversaries.

With the impetus of the revolutionary offensive, the conference clearly pointed out the most important task, that of vigorously shifting the front's activities down to the grass-roots level and to populated areas if the front's pragmatism and popularity are to be manifested profoundly and if the revolutionary movement of the people of various strata is to be vigorously encouraged.

The conference asserted the new development, new factors, and good models of the front's current activities, which are aimed mainly at promoting the laboring people's collective mastery and developing combined strength through cooperation and unified actions among subordinate organizations themselves and between the front and other government organs.

The conference also decided to replenish the Presidium and the Central Committee of the front with a number of members.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE QUANG DAO ADDRESSES CLOSING VCTU SESSION

BK231049 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 21 Feb 85

[Text] After a 4-day session, the VCTU Executive Committee's fourth conference closed on 20 February in Ho Chi Minh City. Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee attended the conference. The conferees heard reports on tasks, achievements, and shortcomings of localities delivered by members of the VCTU Executive Committee attached to various sectors, establishments, and localities of the northern border area, central Vietnam, the Mekong River Delta, and industrial cities. They also made proposals and presented measures and policies aimed at carrying out the VCTU tasks satisfactorily.

The conferees studied the CPV Central Committee seventh plenum resolution and the Council of Ministers' resolution No 156 on developing management of state-run industry. The conferees contributed ideas to improving rules and regulations of the VCTU.

Addressing the conference, Comrade Le Quang Dao analyzed the current situation of the nation and stressed: The present task of the working class, especially the VCTU is to educate and mobilize workers and personnel to uphold the spirit of collective mastery, participate in creative labor, consistently heighten revolutionary vigilance, and foil all dark schemes of the imperialists and international reactionaries, thereby firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

CSO: 4209/278

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CUU LONG CONFERENCE REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL TASK

BK241128 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 23 Feb 85

[Text] Cuu Long Province recently held a conference to review its agricultural transformation activities. To date the province has improved 4,106 production collectives, 30 joint private-state collectives, 1,053 production solidarity teams, and 3 cooperatives. About 67.14 percent of the province's peasant families work with collectives, covering 67.61 percent of the cultivated area. Vinh Long and Tra Vinh cities and Long Ho District have carried out the agricultural transformation satisfactorily. Tieu Can and Vung Liem districts and Tra On and Tam Binh towns have basically completed their agricultural transformation task. About 98 percent of the production collectives have applied the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers. A total of 112 collectives of Vung Liem District have achieved a yield of 5 metric tons of grain per hectare per crop season, while 40 collectives in Long Ho District achieved a yield of 5.5-6.5 metric tons per hectare, and 14 collectives in Binh Minh District collected 10 metric tons per hectare.

Along with consolidating and strengthening production collectives, Cuu Long Province has established 135 marketing cooperatives and 114 credit cooperatives. The province has basically completed its land allocation task, claiming 11,655 hectares for 17,343 families.

CSO: 4209/278

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TO HUU ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON DISTRICT BUILDING

BK201115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 16 Feb 85

[Text] In Hanoi, from 12 to 16 February, the Joint Party and Government Committee for District Building [JPGCDB] held a conference of delegates of the various ministries and sectors at the central echelon and of the provinces and cities from Thuan Hai northward to study the resolution of the Seventh Party Central Committee plenum and to discuss the district building program for 1985.

Comrade To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the JPGCDB, addressed the conference.

Comrade To Huu reaffirmed the extremely important role of the districts in the process of nationwide economic building and development as well as national defense consolidation. He stressed: The provinces and cities can be strong only if the districts are strong. On a nationwide scale, the state can be strong and prosperous only if the country's more than 400 districts are strong. The districts occupy an advantageous and superior position not only in the agricultural, forestry and fishery economic sectors but also in other sectors such as the processing industry, light industry, electricity, coal, capital construction, and various cultural and artistic sectors, which also have close relations with the districts. For this reason, the districts are both the direct objective and convergent point where various sectors and levels are integrated to achieve common socioeconomic targets. The central sectors and provinces must assist those districts that have not formulated development programs to finish this task in 1985, paying special attention to the quality of program formulation. Those districts that have finished formulation of their general development programs must continue to improve them, constantly paying attention to finding a solution to new problems so that these programs may reflect most accurately the potentials and conditions of the districts concerned.

The districts must pay due attention to the problem of distribution circulation. Each district must make efforts to achieve mastery in the market and put an end to the trouble caused by private traders. Each district must create initial capital by developing production and especially export.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Comrade To Huu requested that the ministers and deputy ministers of the central sectors as well as the chairmen of provincial and city people's committees really pay attention to the task of district building and consider the districts as the object of the activities and service of their sectors and localities. Comrade To Huu expressed the hope that, by the end of 1985, all the districts throughout the country will have made fresh progress, taking district building to a period of more vigorous development.

CSO: 4209/274

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CPV CONTROL PANEL REVIEWS WORK, SETS TASKS

BK201525 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 17 Feb 85

[Text] The Control Commission of the party Central Committee recently held a conference of the entire control sector in Ho Chi Minh City to review 1984 work and to discuss guidelines and tasks for 1985.

Last year, the control sector made many efforts to actively carry out control work in all fields, focusing on key localities and sectors. Control work concerning party members who violated discipline was performed in a positive and active manner, with attention being paid to party members serving as cadres under the management of party committee echelons. Many localities linked this task with the duty of serving as a staff to aid party committee echelons in enhancing control over the implementation of various party resolutions and directives and to directly support the carrying out of political tasks and unplanned work in the localities and units concerned, thereby preventing violations of party discipline. The quality of control work was markedly improved.

To date, all provinces and cities and many precincts and districts have succeeded in formulating control work programs and nearly 5,000 basic party organizations have applied the system of leadership coupled with control. These localities have begun to make fairly good progress in carrying out political tasks and building firm and strong basic party organizations.

In 1985, the control sector will further step up its work in all respects: improve the quality and effectiveness of control over party member who violate party discipline; assist party committee echelons in promptly dealing with degenerate and deviant cadres and party members; contribute to the preparations for the holding of party organization congresses at all levels; and support party committee echelons in broadening the implementation of the system of leadership, coupled with control; to motivate party organizations at all levels, especially the grass-roots level and party members and to voluntarily and satisfactorily carry out party control work, develop positive aspects, overcome manifestation of negativism, and build pure, firm, and strong party units.

CSO: 4209/274

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE VANLUONG ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY MEETING

OW072112 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 7 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 7 March--A meeting was jointly held here today by the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] and the Hanoi Women's Union to mark the 74th anniversary of the International Women's Day (8 March).

Over 700 delegates representing women of various strata in Hanoi, mass organizations, and central and local bodies attended the meeting.

Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, secretary of Hanoi's party committee, was present.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Nhu, member of the party Central Committee and vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union, addressed the meeting. She brought out the significance of the International Women's Day and hailed the Vietnamese women's persistent efforts, courage, intelligence and creativeness as shown in the fight against foreign aggression and natural calamities, thus contributing to implementing the two strategic tasks of socialist construction and national defence.

She expressed profound gratitude to the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the late President Ho Chi Minh who organized, trained and directed the Vietnamese women's movement.

On behalf of the Vietnamese women, she voiced full support to the important peace initiative of the socialist countries, particularly the correct and goodwill attitude of the Soviet Union toward the Soviet-American talks aimed at checking the nuclear arms race, easing the world tension and consolidating peace and security of nations.

"The Vietnamese women will continue to strengthen their solidarity and militant alliance with the peoples and women of Laos and Kampuchea in the common struggle against imperialism and expansionism in Asia and the Pacific, particularly in southeast Asia," she said.

The VWU vice president expressed the Vietnamese women's resolve to join other progressive women in the world in the struggle for "equality, development and peace," especially in this year--the year that ends the 'women decade' as initiated by the United Nations.

CSO: 4200/600

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

JOURNAL ARTICLE DISCUSSES TRAINING FEMALE CADRES

OW062345 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 6 Mar 85

[All quotation marks as received.]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 6 March--"Training and fostering of women cadres is aimed at giving full play to their physical and intellectual capacities and their special aptitudes and skills to contribute to the all-sided leadership of the party and the management of the state," said Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union.

In an article to the latest issue of the TAP CHI CONG SAN (COMMUNIST REVIEW) in honour of International Women's Day, Mrs Nguyen Thi Dinh, who is a member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, wrote:

"Experience of the world revolution as well as of our country has demonstrated that the emancipation of women is always associated with national liberation, with the common struggle of the working people against oppression and exploitation, and the building of the new regime.

In 1967 when the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation reached a crucial stage demanding better use of the women's great revolutionary potentials, the party Central Committee issued a separate resolution on women cadre work. The resolution calls for enhancing the training, fostering and promotion of women cadres, and served as a great stimulant to the women's 'three responsibilities' movement in the anti-U.S. struggle and socialist construction.

Since then, the ranks of women cadres have not ceased to broaden. Increasing numbers of women have taken part in economic management, state management, scientific and technical work, cultural and art activities...at all levels and branches. Today, women make up 58 percent of the cadres of secondary education level and 31 percent of those of college degrees. Eight women are professors and 36 others associate professors. In light industry, they account for 20 percent of the number of managerial cadres from deputy overseer upward and 16 percent of the number of general directors.

In 1984, the party Central Committee secretariat issued an instruction entitled "some pressing questions of the women cadres work" to meet the need of the revolution in its new stage.

The instruction provides for increasing the participation of women in the leading bodies of the party organizations at all levels as well as in the people's committees at other administrative units, in the managerial bodies of state-run and collective economic units of branches of activity with a large proportion of women personnel such as healthcare, education, home trade, agriculture, light industry. [sentence as received]

At present, women make up between 70 and 80 percent of the workforce at grassroots units of agriculture, consumer goods industry and handicrafts, export industry, circulation and distribution of goods, public health, cultural and educational services.

Complete equality between men and women has been made into law by the constitution, and is being realized in all fields. The party's great concern for the women cadre work and the ever bigger contingent of women cadres who have been systematically trained and tempered through the practice of production and revolutionary struggle are creating new and favourable conditions to promote the great task of complete emancipation of women.

CSO: 4200/600

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WOMEN URGE SONS TO DEFEND AGAINST PRC AGGRESSORS

OW082103 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 8 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA 8 March--Women in Ho Chi Minh City are making notable contributions to the campaign for a new style of life and to the socialist transformation of the economy and socialist construction.

In the old regime, the majority of Vietnamese women, influenced by feudal ideology, confined their activities to household chores and depended economically on their husbands and sons.

Since liberation in 1975, the people's power and the women's union have created favourable conditions for women to bring into full play their capabilities. Women are now present in all fields of activity in the city. More than half a million women are working in the industrial and handicraft service, agriculture, goods circulation and other branches of the economy. Women account for more than 70 percent of the sellers of the trade service, and play an important role in market management and in the building of a network of retail shops.

Women also make up a major proportion in the educational and public health services. All the creche attendants and kindergarten teachers are young women. More than 60 percent of teachers of general education schools are women. Dozens of women are teaching at the universities and colleges. Women intellectuals have conducted many scientific and technical research projects in service of production and life.

Some 7,000 innovations applied in production establishments in the city last year were made by women. The treatment of malaria combining Eastern and Western medicine which was introduced by Dr Nguyen Lien Nuong, a women malericolologist is now widely applied in the city and elsewhere.

The women's union, the trade union and the public health service of the city have launched a wide campaign for lowering the population growth rate in the city to 1.7 percent this year.

At residential quarters, women are the core in the campaign for a new style of life. With assistance from the women's union, thousands of former prostitutes left by the old regime have been helped to start a new life. In collaboration

with the youth union, women in all precincts and districts have helped 60,000 children of needy families to continue with their education at evening classes.

Last year, almost 700,000 women in the city were initiated in progressive methods of child rearing education. Fifty-four thousand members of the women's union were honoured "outstanding mothers" and 116,000 public employees received the title of "New Women in National Construction and Defence."

Continuing the noble tradition of patriotism, women in the city are encouraging their husbands and sons and grandsons to go to the front and defend national sovereignty against the Chinese aggressors.

CSO: 4200/605

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNEMNT

BRIEFS

NGHE TINH STUDIES TASKS--The Executive Committee of the Nghe Tinh provincial party organization has met to study the resolution of the Seventh Party Central Committee Plenum, to review implementation of the 1984 state plan, and to discuss the province's socioeconomic tasks for 1985. In 1985, Nghe Tinh will concentrate its efforts on comprehensively developing agricultural production to gradually resolve the food problem while quickly increasing the production of agricultural products to support industrial production and export. Concerning grain crops, Nghe Tinh will work out plans to grow 300,000 hectares of rice, 15,000 hectares of corn, 50,000 hectares of sweet potato, and 20,000 hectares of cassava. The province will change the 10th-month crop planting pattern, rapidly expand the summer-fall and fall-winter crop areas, and concentrate on carrying out intensive cultivation of high-yield rice and subsidiary food crops. The province will also try to produce 850,000 metric tons [of] grain, 60,000 metric tons more than in 1984, including 180,000 metric tons of subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Feb 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/278

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Nov 84 pp 14-16

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Hieu: "Understanding the Functions of the Customs Sector in the New Situation and Tasks"]

[Text] The Customs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Trade was established in 1955 by Premier's Decision Number 508TTg dated 6 April 1955.

In its nearly 30 years of operating on the basis of customs regulations, the customs sector has made many efforts to fulfill the functions, complete the tasks and exercise the authority assigned to it.

On 30 August 1984, with a view toward making improvements to customs work in the new situation and tasks, insuring the proper implementation of the policy of the state's monopoly in foreign trade, foreign exchange and all other economic relations with foreign countries, intensifying the struggle against smuggling across our borders and helping to generate additional revenues for the state budget, the Council of State issued Decision number 547/NQ/HĐNN which ratified the establishment of the Customs General Department, an agency subordinate to the Council of Ministers. That event was a response to new requirements and tasks and marked a new stage in the growth of our country's customs sector.

On 20 October 1984, in order for the customs sector to quickly put in place and begin operating under its new organization and meet the requirements of the new situation and tasks in the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum and Council of Ministers' Resolution Number 68/HĐBT dated 25 April 1984 on intensifying the struggle against the smuggling and illegal shipment of money and goods across the border, the Council of Ministers issued Decree Number 139/HĐBT which defines the tasks, authority and organization of the Customs General Department.

On this occasion, we would like to express the following few thoughts concerning the functions of the customs sector in the hope of helping readers understand what the functions of this sector are.

As we know, it is the job of customs to inspect and manage the movement into and from our country of all merchandise, baggage and means of transportation

at points of entry through international highways, river routes, air routes, post-telecommunications channels and so forth in order to uncover, prevent and deal with every violation of customs law and smuggling across the border and collect import and export duties on import and export goods.

Because of its position at the points of entry to our country, the customs sector also has the responsibility of enforcing other laws of the state related to exportation and importation in order to help maintain political security, social order and support the work of the party and state in the field of foreign affairs.

On the basis of these special characteristics, the above mentioned decree of the Council of Ministers clearly defines, in specific detail, the nature and functions of the Customs General Department as follows: "It is a quasi-armed tool of dictatorship of the party and state that has the functions of inspecting and managing merchandise, baggage, foreign exchange and the various types of means of transportation leaving and entering the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; enforcing the imports tax policy; preventing and combating violations of customs law and the other laws related to exports and imports; and combating the smuggling and illegal transportation of goods and money across the border with a view toward insuring the correct implementation of the policy of the state's monopoly in foreign trade and foreign exchange and helping to maintain national sovereignty, political security and social order and safety and support the work of the party and state in the field of foreign affairs." These functions arise from the very basic tasks of our country's customs sector in the new situation and in view of our new tasks. In our opinion, the character and functions of the customs sector as defined above lay the legal groundwork for the sector to excellently complete the four specific tasks stipulated by the state within the Customs Statutes of the Council of Ministers appended to Decree Number 3/CP dated 27 February 1960:

- 1) To supervise and manage goods, baggage (money, precious metals, precious gems, pearls and postal matter) and means of transportation when leaving or entering our country;
- 2) To enforce the export-import duties policy and collect the other taxes on export and import goods;
- 3) To prevent and combat violations of customs law;
- 4) To detect and prevent shortcomings in the handling, transportation and storage of export and import goods.

At the same time, the purpose here is to cause customs cadres and personnel to bring a greater sense of awareness and responsibility to customs work in the new situation and tasks. On the other hand, in our opinion, this also lays the groundwork for adjusting each of the customs sector's benefit policies and systems to suit the nature and characteristics of customs work (Article 8 of the above mentioned Council of Ministers' decree states: "Customs cadres and personnel are issued uniforms with customs rank insignia and customs identification papers by the state. Vietnamese customs personnel have their

own salary scale; their service seniority system and various subsidies are the same as those of the People's Public Security Forces").

In addition to the function of inspecting and managing all exportation and importation as stipulated in Article 1 of the current Customs Regulations: "All goods, baggage, money, precious metals, precious gems, pearls and postal matter leaving or entering the country and all means of transportation leaving or entering the country must be reported to and submitted for inspection and management by the customs agency in accordance with the provisions of customs regulations.

Goods, baggage, money, precious metals, precious gems, pearls, postal matter and means of transportation that have already entered the country but not completed customs procedures must still be submitted for inspection and management by the customs agency," this decree of the Council of Ministers defines the other functions of the customs sector in a very detailed manner:

--Enforcing the export-import tax policy:

In our opinion, the customs sector has the responsibility of enforcing the present non-commercial export-import tax policy and the commercial (central and local levels) export-import tax policy that will be adopted in order to regulate the income of persons who have non-commercial exports or imports (gifts, baggage and so forth that exceed standards or tax exemption levels) and of central and local foreign trade businesses that have export or import goods. By fulfilling this function, the customs sector not only helps to collect additional revenues for the state budget, but also makes a practical contribution toward strengthening the management of exports and imports, protecting production and combating illegal exportation and importation, which affect the consumer goods and domestic market management policies.

--Preventing and combating violations of customs law and other laws related to exports and imports:

In our opinion, in addition to preventing and combating violations of customs law in order to put every export and import activity (commercial and non-commercial) under the control and regulations of the state, the customs sector, because of its position and the conditions that exist at points of entry to our country, also has the responsibility of uncovering and preventing violations of other laws in order to help enforce the general laws of the state related to economic security, political security, social safety, national secrets and so forth. By properly fulfilling this function the customs sector makes a practical contribution to protecting our national sovereignty, maintaining political security and supporting the work of the party and state in the field of foreign affairs.

--Combating smuggling and the illegal transportation of goods and money across the border:

Smuggling and the illegal transportation of goods and foreign currency across the border are reaching serious proportions. The customs sector should fulfill this function first by waging a struggle against the smuggling and

illegal transportation of goods and foreign currency across the border via international highways, sea routes, air routes, post-telecommunications channels and so forth by domestic and foreign smugglers and smuggling organizations. In our opinion, this struggle is an integral part of the struggle against the wide-ranging war of sabotage, of which economic sabotage is the most vicious element, being waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionaries and is closely tied to the struggle now being waged in our country to resolve the question "who will triumph over whom" that exists between socialism and capitalism. Therefore, in our opinion, in view of the country's present circumstances, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of the function mentioned above and the spirit and substance of Council of Ministers' Resolution Number 68/HDBT in order to fully realize the responsibility that the customs sector has in fulfilling this function and implementing this important resolution.

In our opinion, a thorough comprehension of the nature of customs work and the functions mentioned above is the basis for correctly understanding and fulfilling the tasks and authority of the customs sector as defined in current customs regulations and in the future customs law as well as the other tasks defined as part of the functions of the customs sector by the Council of State and Council of Ministers (in, for example, the Council of State regulation dated 26 February 1983, which promulgated the table of taxes on new, non-commercial exports or imports that exceed tax exemption standards; the Council of State regulation dated 30 June 1982 on the punishment for the crimes of speculation, smuggling, the manufacture of fake goods and the operating of an illegal business and Council of Ministers' Decree Number 46/HDBT dated 10 May 1982 on the administrative measures to be taken in such cases; Council of Ministers' Decision Number 151/HDBT dated 31 August 1983 regarding families receiving money or goods sent by relatives who are permanent residents of countries outside the socialist system; Council of Ministers' Decree Number 68/HDBT dated 25 April 1984 on intensifying the struggle against smugglers, against the illegal transportation of money and goods across the border and so forth) without mistakenly undertaking or infringing upon the function of another sector or allowing another sector to infringe upon the function of the customs sector. At the same time, this is the only way to establish increasingly close socialist cooperation with the related sectors and agencies so that they coordinate with and assist the customs sector in fulfilling the functions and performing the tasks assigned to it. The functions described above must be performed throughout the country under the unified and centralized guidance of the Customs General Department on the basis of current customs regulations and future customs law, not on the requirements or special characteristics of an individual locality.

On the other hand, the foreign trade activities of our country are shifting more toward the requirements of conventional foreign trade business transactions and our non-commercial export-import activities are developing in an extremely complex manner economically, politically and socially. These facts demand that the customs sector, in general, and the customs cadres and personnel at ports of entry and the mobile customs inspection forces, in particular, appropriately fulfill their function of inspecting and managing commercial and non-commercial exports and imports and insure that the policy

on the state's monopoly in foreign trade, foreign exchange and all other economic relations is implemented in a way that is strict but not mechanical, in a way that does not relax principles and procedures or pose a bother to those persons who are the subjects of customs work.

We realize that only with such a clear and full understanding of its nature and functions can the customs sector chart the correct course for building its structure, forces and staff in a manner consistent with its new organization and correctly define its immediate and long-range tasks.

Only on this basis is it possible to develop among the various sectors and agencies, especially the export-import businesses and those persons who have frequent contacts with the customs sector, respect for customs law, strict compliance with customs regulations and procedures, which constitute part of the laws of the state, and show them the support and service provided by the customs sector.

7809
CSO: 4209/204

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TIGHTER SECURITY FOR EXPORT GOODS SOUGHT

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese Nov 84 pp 32-34

[Article: "Joint Ministry of Foreign Trade-Ministry of Interior Circular on Providing Increased Security for Export Goods(1)"]

[Text] Increasing our exports so that more can be imported is a task of strategic significance of our entire party and all our people in socialist industrialization. In recent years, besides the advances that have been made in export activities, some negative practices, such as the theft of materials used in production and processing, switching goods, stealing goods or replacing goods with bricks, rocks, torn bags and so forth during storage or transportation have continued to occur. Many lots of export goods of inferior quality or switched goods that went undetected have been exported to foreign countries, thus causing us to suffer economic losses and a loss of prestige on the world market.

With a view toward correcting the situation described above, this joint Ministry of Foreign Trade-Ministry of Interior circular is being issued to achieve uniformity from the central level to the various localities in the measures taken to provide security for export goods.

I. The Objectives and Requirements in Providing Security for Export Goods

- 1) To constantly improve the quality of the export goods and enhance the prestige of Vietnam on the international market;
- 2) To prevent and effectively struggle against enemy sabotage;
- 3) To reduce the damage caused by economic criminals, violations of the criminal code and other negative phenomena to the lowest possible level;
- 4) To strengthen state discipline and educate everyone so that they understand and correctly implement the law, production regulations and production standards while combating actions taken against socialist property.

II. Some Specific Efforts

A. The foreign trade sector.

- 1) Combating enemy sabotage within the field of foreign trade.
 - a) The foreign trade organizations must take measures to educate and manage their cadres, workers and personnel and purify their internal organization, especially within important, vital and secret units and units related to the activities of foreign countries. The cadres who are selected to engage in trade with foreign commercial delegations or to work or study in a foreign country must possess the required political qualities, and the necessary skills and virtues. They must be taught to keep secrets regarding foreign trade activities. How well they keep these secrets must be the subject of regular inspections. In trade relations, they must correctly implement the principles and regulations established by the state (including regulations on gifts).
 - b) As regards foreign delegations coming to examine products, conduct negotiations or sign foreign trade contracts, the Ministry of Foreign Trade must notify the Ministry of Interior in advance of their time of arrival, their agenda, the names of delegation members and the names of our cadres who will be working with or supporting their delegation so that security arrangements can be made (especially with regard to delegations coming from countries outside the socialist system).
 - c) Plans must be adopted to prevent and promptly thwart attempts by the enemy to conduct intelligence activities, establish relations with suspicious individuals, distribute foreign materials, press publications and cultural products, conduct provocative propaganda, wage psychological war and so forth.

2. Maintaining the security of export goods.

a) In production, processing and procurement.

--Export organizations must correctly comply with economic-financial management principles and regulations and constantly inspect and supervise each job, from production and processing to procurement, to insure that goods are of the correct type, that technical, product quality and price norms are met, that packaging specifications are met...

--Additional cadres must be assigned to inspect the quality of export goods and insure that the majority of goods are tested before being packaged. The sending of goods overseas that do not meet specifications and are not of the quality required for export goods must be stopped.

--The signing of economic contracts with production, processing and procurement units must comply with Day-Month-Year Decree 54/CP of the Council of Ministers and the other documents concerning price ceilings, product ceilings and deadlines for the execution of contracts. The use of either private merchants or ethnic Chinese bourgeoisie in the procurement of export goods is prohibited.

Materials provided in exchange for products must be used for the correct purpose, used in exact accordance with state regulations. Selling these

materials on the outside at speculative prices, switching them with other materials or using them for other purposes are prohibited.

Goods that do not meet the specifications of export goods must be turned over to the home trade agency in accordance with current regulations and may not be retained for internal distribution or sold to earn income through the differences in prices charged for the same product.

b) In transportation.

--Unit heads must clearly define the responsibilities of each person and each unit that participates in transportation. At both the point of departure and the destination, there must be full compliance with shipping and receiving procedures and goods must be accurately weighed, measured or counted (and an exports record book stating the precise quality of export goods, travel time and so forth so that payment can be promptly made). In every case involving the loss of goods or damage to goods, a report must be filed stating the cause and defining responsibility so that each case can be dealt with in a timely and strict but fair manner.

The public security agency must be informed of the yearly and quarterly transportation plans and the plans for transportation campaigns (time, volume to be transported, nature of the cargo, route to be taken and cargo assembly areas). The initiative must be taken in coordinating with public security agencies so that a plan can be adopted to provide tight security from the very outset.

--The drivers now being managed by the unit must be reviewed. Persons who do not meet political standards or have a prior history of an arrest or conviction on a charge of embezzlement or theft of socialist property must be transferred from the ranks of drivers.

--When signing a contract with or consigning goods to units for transportation overseas, the responsibilities of each side must be clearly defined (the bill of laden must clearly state the time, quantity of goods, transportation route, the number of vehicles transporting the cargo...). The operators of means of transportation bear material responsibility under the law throughout the transportation of cargo in accordance with Council of Ministers's Directive Number 95 dated 8 April 1983.

--It is necessary to conduct a review and gain experience following every major transportation campaign. A system of rewards and penalties based on current regulations must be established.

c) Warehouse storage.

--Warehouses for export goods must have walls that are 3 meters high, be surrounded by sturdy, 2 meter high fences with locks, have adequate lighting for security work and provide for the storage of goods made to standard specifications in lots with partitions to separate one lot from the other. There must be rules on entering and leaving the warehouse, fire prevention rules and regulations on depositing goods in and releasing goods from the

warehouse that are fully understood and observed by all cadres, workers and personnel within the warehouse.

--An inventory must be taken each month of the goods on hand within the warehouse and this inventory must be compared with warehouse records in order to promptly detect losses and shortages. Irregularities must be investigated and dealt with in a strict but just manner and responsibility for them must be determined. At the same time, loopholes in warehouse receiving and release procedures and security regulations must be closed.

--Adequate forces must be deployed to provide warehouse security, enough to provide for around-the-clock patrols and security guards. Every incident that takes places within the warehouse and its environs must be recorded in the duty officer's book. Each warehouse must have a comprehensive security plan and a fire protection and fire fighting plan in which drills are regularly held. The warehouse custodian and clerk must be persons who possess good political qualities and know their jobs. The agency in charge of the warehouse must give attention to improving the occupational skills and the living conditions of these cadres.

--Increased use should be made of such security measures as guard dogs and security and fire alarm systems.

B. The public security sector.

1) The public security sector must keep abreast of the activities of the foreign delegations and businessmen that come here to examine goods, conduct negotiations and sign trade contracts with our country. It must take the initiative in coordinating with the Ministry of Foreign Trade in protecting economic secrets, providing security for the corps of cadres and thwarting the plans, tactics and activities of the enemy.

--It must work closely with the foreign trade sector in the selection of foreign affairs cadres and the drafting of foreign trade rules and regulations, regulations on classified information...

--Together with the units of the foreign trade sector, the public security sector must also do a good job of purifying the internal organization of vital, secret units and units that handle money or goods. It must suggest to concerned agencies that they transfer cadres who do not meet political standards or are unqualified from the standpoint of their personal qualities and ethics from the corps of foreign trade cadres, security cadres, warehouse custodians, drivers...

3) The sector must keep abreast of the production and business situation at foreign trade units so that a comprehensive security plan can be adopted and preventive measures can be taken in the areas of production, processing and warehouse storage, especially during the transportation of large amounts of cargo or scarce items. The sector must take action against the disappearance and loss of raw materials, fuel, supplies and products and against business practices that do not comply with the economic management principles and regulations of the state.

4) It must help the foreign trade sector launch the mass movement to maintain the security of the fatherland and heighten the spirit of vigilance of cadres, workers and personnel as well as their desire to struggle to protect socialist property. The sector must work with functional units in drafting security regulations, rules and plans and selecting and training securit forces that meet the requirements of tasks.

5) It must promptly uncover, investigate and deal with in a strict but just manner cases of sabotage, suspected sabotage, embezzlement, theft, bribery, conspiracy, speculation... Professional measures must be taken to clean up the vicinity and get rid of the gathering points of a complex criminal nature that develop around warehouses, around production and processing plants and along important transportation lines. A determined struggle must be waged to virtually eliminate the theft of export goods being transported by truck, train or barge and export goods being stored at wharves or storage yards.

6) The public security forces of those provinces and municipalities that have seaports, such as Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang, Nghe Tinh and Quang Ninh, must have comprehensive plans to provide for the security of export goods at warehouses and during transportation from warehouses to ships. Good coordination must be established among the forces that provide security for export goods from the central to the local levels.

III. Implementation

1) The foreign trade organizations and public security agencies of the provinces and the municipalities and special zones directly subordinate to the central level must reassess the security provided for export goods in the recent past and establish security plans within each sector and each unit.

2) A work section consisting of cadres of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Interior will be established to supervise and inspect the implementation of this joint ministerial circular and report on the situation to the leadership of the two ministries.

This joint ministerial circular is effective from the date of its promulgation. If difficulties or obstacles are encountered in the course of its implementation, foreign trade organizations and public security agencies must quickly meet to discuss and resolve the matter and promptly report to the leadership of the two ministries so that they can study and act upon it.

FOOTNOTES

1. Number 163/NgT-NV promulgated 17 October 1984.

7809
CSO: 4209/204

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REORGANIZATION OF SMALL PRODUCERS, MERCHANTS URGED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 6 Dec 84 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] People who engage in small industry, handicraft and small business are laborers. This is an affirmed truth. These people are allies of the working class in the national, democratic revolution and in the socialist revolution. In the national, democratic revolution, especially during the phase of fighting Americans to save our country, under the leadership of the party, many a small industrialist, handicrafter or small businessman, under different forms, participated in patriotic activities, in fighting the imperialist Americans' invasion, and in struggling against the oppression and exploitation of the comprador bourgeoisie, the bureaucrats and the militarists. In the socialist revolution, many small industry and handicraft laborers have enthusiastically boosted production, and manufactured many quality products to address consumers' needs and participate in export. Another significant number participated in collective organizations.

Small merchants brought their worthwhile contribution in the circulation of goods within the framework of the party's and government's policies, and also participated in revolutionary activities of the city's people. In recent years, many of them participated in commodities teams, acted as representatives of socialist commerce, and participated in ward and village purchasing and selling cooperatives.

But on the other hand, small industrialists', handicraftsmen's and small businessmen's private ownership system is still a product of capitalism. Their production and business activities are still piecemeal, dispersed and uncontrollable and make them easily able to straddle between socialism and capitalism. Besides the active majority who enthusiastically comply with party and government policies, some handicraft laborers and small businessmen still do certain erroneous things. Certain organizations are collective in name only and still practice an owner-laborer relationship; certain others pilfer materials and supplies, trade bad-quality goods, produce counterfeit merchandise, or do not abide by tax policies and norms in electricity consumption, etc.... Some small businessmen still serve as leaning points and supporters of bourgeois commerce, and certain ones go as far as being drawn into illegal activities by dishonest tradesmen.

In order to assist small producers and small businessmen to eliminate their weaknesses, to develop their strength, to continue their patriotic traditions and to protect their own immediate and long-lasting interests, the party and the state intend to continue their reorganization. This task is fundamentally different from the reform of capitalist private industry and commerce. The latter aims at gradually eliminating exploitation and capitalist trade methods, and at assisting capitalist industrialists and tradesmen in becoming socialist workers. On the contrary, the actual purpose of reforming small industrialists, handicraftsmen and small businessmen is their reorganization, the retailoring of their production and business activities, and their step-by-step integration into the socialist system through appropriate economic measures.

In the area of production of small industry and handicraft, the lowest and simplest form of reorganization is the labor cooperation team, and the higher form is the production cooperative from the lower to the higher level. Still another form is contract ordering or serving as a satellite for state-operated enterprises or for production cooperatives. Regardless of the form, the reorganization will espouse the lines of socialist economy applied in economic and technological sectors.

With regard to small businessmen and providers of services, [they will be encouraged] to participate in commodities teams: [they will] buy together, sell together, or buy together but sell separately, and will comply with price, tax, and the "five management principles," policies. They may also serve as agents for state-operated commerce organizations or participate in ward or village purchasing and selling cooperatives. Women with skills may be selected as employees of socialist commerce [companies] as the needs arise. On the other hand, because of various reasons, the numbers of small merchants in our city have increased beyond the actual needs of commodity circulation in recent years. Therefore, according to each individual's situation and capabilities, the state will encourage those women to transfer from small business to service occupations or to industrial and agricultural production, chiefly in small industry and handicrafts in order to allow them to contribute to the manufacturing of products for society.

Such a policy toward small industrialists, handicraftsmen and small businessmen is correct, reasonable, rational and beneficial to the country and to the family. Regardless of the form of participation, those workers in small industry, handicraft and small business who actively adhere to the reform process will obtain steady jobs, satisfactory incomes, and will ensure a stabilized life for their families. They will also create favorable conditions to free themselves from the exploitation, oppression and temptation of unscrupulous businessmen and illegal traders.

In the meantime, it is the best way for them to contribute to the development of production, to market management, to price stabilization, and to the gradual improvement of the lives of the working people in whom their families are included.

Small industrialists, handicraftsmen and small businessmen and women! Spread your patriotic and revolutionary traditions! Develop the active aspects of the nature of the workers! Maintain and expand your role as allies of the working class in the path of socialist building and of protection of the socialist fatherland! This is your road to glory and to a brighter future.

AGRICULTURE

VNA REVIEWS GAINS IN SRV AGRICULTURE SINCE 1975

OW091826 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 9 Mar 85

VNA Headline: "On 10th Anniversary of Complete Victory of Anti-U.S. Resistance for National Salvation--Southern Vietnam Agriculture 10 Years After Liberation"]

[Text] Hanoi VNA 9 March--Of the many changes since the liberation of South Vietnam from U.S.-puppet rule, the development of agriculture captivates most attention.

When the post-war rehabilitation and development program started, the southern countryside was in a state of almost complete breakdown with fields lying un-tilled since their owners had been forced into disguised concentration camps or had gone to the cities to avoid daily raids and bombings.

Under the motto "the state and people, the local and central levels join efforts," wide campaigns of irrigation were launched one after another to reclaim the fallow lands and expand the cultivated areas. Within 10 years, 50 major irrigation projects have been built, notably the projects at Dau Tieng (Tay Ninh), South Thach Han (Binh Tri Thien), Phu Ninh (Quang Nam-da Nang), Da Bin (Phu Khanh), and Nui Mot (Nghia Binh) alongside hundreds of thousands of medium and small projects. Those projects are watering more than 1.6 million hectares of double-cropped ricefields.

Together with the renovation of the strains, irrigation has made important contributions to re-structuring the cropping seasons, diversifying the crops and practising intensive farming.

In the past, farmers in southern Vietnam grew only two rice crops a year, and even only one crop as is the case of the Mekong River Delta, using low-yield rice strains. Now the south has three distinct rice crops a year, the winter-spring, the summer-autumn and the autumn crops. The winter-spring and summer-autumn crops which began to be grown widely only since liberation are covering about 700,000 ha.

The cultivated area in the south was expanded from 2,877,000 ha in 1975 to more than 4.6 million ha in 1984.

The central highlands has more than doubled its cultivated land in that period, from 160,000 to 347,000 hectares.

Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces has trebled their crop lands, etc. Nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta, the country's "rice granary," have put 700,000 more hectares under cultivation, mostly double-cropped fields.

Rice productivity increased by nearly 0.1 ton in the central Vietnam coastal area, nearly 0.12 tons in the central highlands, and 0.8 tons in the Mekong River Delta.

Many localities have made real leaps forward. Quang Nam-da Nang Province has boosted its rice productivity per hectare from 1,712 kilos in 1975 to 3,100 kilos in 1984.

In particular, the Dai Phuoc Agricultural Cooperative in Dai Loc District achieved 22 tons per hectare in its treble-cropping fields.

Tiengiang Province which is the first to have basically completed agricultural cooperation in the Mekong River Delta has reaped 7,904 kilos of paddy in two crops, the highest mark for double-cropping fields in the country.

Food production in the south as a whole increased from 5 million tons of paddy equivalent in 1975 to 10.4 millions in 1984. This compares to the total food production of 17.8 million tons in 1984.

Per capita food production has also increased markedly and the chronic food shortage has ended in most localities. In Dac Lac Province per capita food production rose from 198 kilograms to 300 kilograms.

Besides solving the food problem, all localities have striven to develop industrial crops, such as coconut in the Mekong River Delta, rubber trees in eastern Nam Bo and the central highlands, and coffee in the central highlands.

In the 10-year period, the acreage of short-term industrial crops expanded from 76,700 ha to 341,000 ha, and the acreage of long-cycle crops from 175,000 to 300,000 ha.

The number of domestic animals and poultry has increased in proportion to the development of food production. In 1984 the south raised 4,265,000 pigs, more than 1.7 million buffaloes and cows [word indistinct] 225 percent and 80 percent respectively compared with 1975.

Big potentials for agricultural development remain to be tapped. At present, the acreage under the treble-cropping system occupies only 2 percent and that devoted to two crops a year only one-third of the total. Sixty percent of the tilled land still is grown with only one crop a year. In the Mekong River Delta in particular, its rate is as high as 70 percent.

CSO: 4200/605

LIGHT INDUSTRY

ARTICLE REVIEWS DEVELOPMENT OF PRODUCER GAS

OW060953 Hanoi VNA in English 0828 GMT 6 Mar 85

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 5 March--Of late, a number of VNA readers abroad have sent requests for more information about the producer gas system in operation in various rice-husking mills in Vietnam. As an answer to their letters, we publish the following article by Nguyen Tien San, director of the department of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Food. Producer gas is not a new technology in Vietnam. It dates back to the Second World War and the first resistance war (1945-1954) when it was used to run buses, lorries, rice mills, ice plants, etc because of the scarcity of liquid fuel. But later it was left out by the availability of imported fuel oil.

The increasing pressure of rising prices on the world oil market in recent years makes the country unable to meet all the demand in fuel energy for its economic and social development, especially in the countryside. Therefore a new incentive has been created for the revival and development of producer gas on the basis of indigenous renewable energy resources--agricultural residues and by-products available in diverse forms and large quantities. With the current level of annual paddy production, the several million tonnes of rice husk obtained constitute a most important alternative source of energy. Producer gas is actually a technique to use rice husk for energy conversion.

The producer gas development project of the Ministry of Food conducted in co-operation with some provinces in the Mekong River Delta and Ho Chi Minh City includes the following steps:

--to restore some old producer gas units.

--to modify the existing one-cylinder diesel engine so that it can use rice husk gas instead of diesel oil [DO].

--to improve the gasification system design and to modify multi-cylinder diesel engines so that they can run synchronous generators with a dual-fuel system of diesel and producer gas.

Although many difficulties arose due to the lack of technical documents and experts, the first step has been achieved thanks to appropriate and creative measures.

The rehabilitation of an old rice husk gas unit in Minh Hai Province which could simultaneously run two 75-hp motor engines of a rice mill was successfully carried out through the close cooperation between young engineers and old experienced workers who had operated it in the past. The knowledge and practical experience were passed on to other places for the operation of the more popular 30-50-75-hp engines of ice-plants, rice mills.

Having mastered that technology, the builders set to modify the ignition part of the one-cylinder diesel engine, to change the compression ratio and to find the optimum technical conditions in order not to reduce the engine capacity. This having been solved in field practice, the builders can now replace DO with producer gas.

Some remarks could be made from the two above-mentioned phases.

The simple structure of the producer gas system allows the use of local available material with less metal. The gasifier body consists of a steel cylinder shell and the inner part is built with fire-brick, the gas coolers and scrubbers are in bricks and cement and the filtering agents inside are made of rice-straw and granite.

All the system is easy to operate. In particular, the operation of the diesel engine has been smooth.

The third step has been implemented at a pilot station composed of a home-made improved gasification system comprising a filtering and cooling installation, a six-cylinder diesel engine and a 40-kw synchronous generator.

The builders have been striving to improve the quality of gas and increase its efficiency as a DO substitute which now stands at approximately 60 percent.

The rice mills using producer gas are able not only to dispense with a reduce oil for processing, but also to reduce the cost substantially. Reliable data show that gas production consumes only less than 45 percent of the rice husk produced in the process of milling if equipped with a corresponding electric generator, a rice mill producer gas unit, besides supplying enough electricity for other needs. That is opening up promising prospects for the rice growing areas in the country.

CSO: 4200/600

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

CEMENT PRODUCTION REPORTED--(VNA)--As of the end of November, cement plants of the Federation of Cement Enterprises (Ministry of Construction) produced over 1 million tons of cement, reaching 86.8 percent of the annual plan. The Ha Tien and Bim Son plants reached 88 to 93 percent, bringing cement output to an increase of 50 percent compared with the first three quarters of the year. In November, monthly output of the Ha Tien, Bim Son and Hoang Thach plants was from 50 to 300 percent more than the previous month's average. The above results were due to the concerted efforts of the construction and transportation sectors. At the start of the last quarter, they coordinated their leadership in cement production and transportation, ensuring the stabilization of plants and the timely hauling of cement to provinces, cities and key construction projects for the dry season. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 2 Dec 84 p 4] 9458

CSO: 4209/219

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DONG SI NGUYEN SPEECH AT RIVER TRANSPORT CONFERENCE

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 27 Dec 84 pp 1, 3

[Article: "Speech by Minister Dong Si Nguyen at the River Transport Conference of the Northern Provinces"]

[Text] Editorial Note: On 7 and 8 December, 1984, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation held a River Transport Conference of the Northern Provinces in Ha Nam Ninh. The conference presented technological improvements that have been made and made proposals concerning the organization and management of transportation, the repair and building of means of transportation, reasonable transportation charges, cargo handling equipment and the dredging of river channels. In particular, the conference stressed the need to reorganize, strengthen and restructure rudimentary transport forces. Below is the text of the minister's speech:

In the North, 12 provinces have rivers. Although they vary in depth, accessibility and the rate at which deposits build up, taken together they form a transport network that is a natural blessing.

In ancient times, our forefathers made effective use of our rivers for travel and transportation. In the two wars, river routes were developed. During the past 10 years, the use of river routes has been promoted, especially during the last 3 years.

The strengths, strengths of a strategic nature, afforded by river routes are efficiency in transportation, fuel savings, cost reductions, the ability to use mechanized and non-mechanized means of transportation and the ability to use the power of both water and wind. In these 12 provinces, there are now more than 400,000 tons of transportation capacity and several tens of thousands of tons of towing power. Of this amount, roughly 200,000 tons belong to the central level and collective forces account for about 150,000 tons--or one-third of total river transport capacity. Thus, we have a rather strong force, a force represented by three forms of organization or, more correctly stated, by two forms of organization: state-operated units and cooperatives (and private operators). These are also the two forms of organization of socialist production.

The river transport plan for 1984 has been completed by the central level as well as the 12 provinces. Many provinces have exceeded this plan, especially those that are providing for virtually all of their own cargo transportation needs. Many of these provinces and municipalities have continuously completed the plans on transportation for themselves and transportation for the central level, such as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Hanoi, Haiphong, Vinh Phu and Quang Ninh. Ha Nam Ninh Province and Haiphong have transported the most cargo.

I was unable to be here from the beginning to hear the specific matters presented by Doan and the other comrades from the ministry or the speeches you have made. However, according to these notes, you presented some very good ideas, discussed existing problems and set forth guidelines for the immediate future. Of course, many of these matters have been discussed over and over again. However, if they are things that we have yet to accomplish, we should continue to discuss them.

Your main purpose in coming here today is to discuss river transport in Ha Nam Ninh. This is the right place and right time for such a conference. It is the right place because Ha Nam Ninh has been the leader in river transport for many years. It is the right time because, in 1985, according to the policy of the state and ministry, water route transportation will increase by 15 percent and motor transport will decrease by a corresponding amount.

In 1984, water route transportation accounted for 37.5 percent of the transportation provided by the entire sector. If a 15 percent increase occurs in 1985, water route transportation will account for more than one-half of the transportation provided nationwide. Accomplishing this will not be easy but we do have very large advantages in our favor: our natural blessings, certain material bases and the experience we have gained. In particular, we are now in agreement concerning what the weak links in transportation are.

At present, our efforts must be concentrated on the following:

From the ministry to the provinces, we must promptly correct the imbalances within planning and plans in a way that meets requirements and is consistent with actual capabilities and with a view toward achieving the objectives of productivity, quality and efficiency.

We can stand still, as we did in 1984, or grow by 15 percent throughout the sector. These are our choices. We have suggested that water route transportation be increased by 15 percent, even though 1985 will be a year of continued difficulties with fuel, materials and terminals. There will be no increase in the supply of fuel, no increase in the supply of materials (except for materials used in the construction of boats and ships). In view of this situation, is it not contradictory for us to propose an increase of 15 percent? We have resolved contradictions of this kind throughout the course of building the country. If we know how to use the power of the wind, use available labor and organize things efficiently, we will be able to overcome the chronic difficulties mentioned above.

What I want to say is that we must supplement both our plans and planning with things to which no one from the basic to the central level has ever given any thought, things that we must think about now. Things that were tried in the past but did not work out should be modified. In making these modifications and adjustments, we must bear in mind the characteristics of the initial stage of the advance from small-scale production. We must know the laws that apply so that we can take the initiative in what we do.

Specifically, adjustments such as the following should be made:

- a) The provincial vice chairmen in charge of industry and communications must be the persons who set up transportation contracts and must work on contracts and the establishment of economic ties at least once a month. By working in this way throughout 1985, we will learn many valuable lessons.

A division of responsibilities must be established between transport units and their customers. Their customers must procure, process, weigh, measure and bag or package freight to preserve its quality, set up points of departure and delivery and sign transportation contracts. These are the jobs that the provinces must perform. However, certain concessions should be made when jobs that are the responsibility of the customer of the transport unit cannot be performed by the customer, such as weighing and bagging. For example, in the transportation of coal from Hon Gai, loads are measured by the water line; but, at the points of delivery, at the cooperatives, scales must be used. This is a difficult problem to solve. The same problem is encountered in the transportation of rice from the South to the North. Here, these vice chairmen must act as arbitrators, must take charge and fulfill their responsibility.

- b) As regards transportation, there is a need to establish a clear division of functions, of functions and management responsibilities among public transportation within the communications-transportation sector, the transportation provided by the sectors themselves and transportation within the district. It is difficult to establish this division of functions within a single province, not to mention throughout the country as a whole. Everyone wants to have their own complete transport system, everyone wants to have a motor transport fleet. The establishment of a more clearly defined division of functions and management responsibilities by the province will encourage the central level to do the same. It is the provinces which must insure that means of transportation are loaded to capacity, that they make the round trip carrying cargo in both directions. The ministry and public security sector have the exclusive authority to conduct inspections along transportation routes. This is centralization with a division of functions and management responsibilities and is a good way to combat fragmentation. The same applies to river transport. Many sectors have means of transportation but what we must determine is which sectors require their own means of transportation and which do not. This is also part of the restructuring of production dealt with in the resolutions of the 5th and 6th Party Plenums.

On this basis, we can take a step toward planning transportation by specialized sector by determining which products should be transported, in which quantities they should be transported and over which distances they

should be transported. The provinces must have clear regulations governing this.

The districts supply and transport goods to the province and the central level. How many goods the district delivers to the province and the central level each year, from where to where they are delivered and how many goods are delivered to the district each year and from where to where they are delivered--these are the crucial elements of transportation that must be planned. For example, it is inefficient for a 5 ton boat that is transporting cargo over a long distance route to have to be unloaded in mid-route because of a lack of planning. In our communications-transportation planning, we must attempt to reduce the number of trans-shipment points to the lowest level possible. This is the relationship between the whole and each of its parts. If the central level delivers goods to the province or district, these goods should be delivered directly to their final destination, not unloaded at warehouses of the province or district, thus making it necessary for the province or district to transport them to the cooperatives and enterprises. How to achieve high economic efficiency--this is the essence of planning. And we are not now doing all that we can in this regard.

Another point to be mentioned with respect to the districts is the need to reorganize rudimentary transportation in a planned manner in order to coordinate land and river transport by rudimentary means. In conjunction with developing canals and rural communications, we can increase the use of rudimentary means of transportation. In 1985, the volume of cargo transported by rudimentary means will increase by 12 percent. The mountain districts in particular must attach very much importance to rudimentary transportation and not be so rigidly fixed in their ways that the mountain villages go without salt at a time when salt is available in Ha Giang. It is my suggestion that the province must bear the full responsibility for this. The average person only needs 5 or 6 kilograms of salt per year. That much salt can be brought from the city by persons on bicycles. When there are sufficient rudimentary means of transportation to transport a certain product, the directors of the services should make flexible use of them instead of demanding that motor transport be used. The central level must also clearly determine which products and how much of these products will have to be transported to the locality. On the other hand, the province must take the initiative in establishing terminals and arranging for two-way transportation. The value of planning lies in achieving these objectives. A large number of the old port piers and railroad stations are inefficient and create a flow of cargo in the wrong direction. We are not criticizing the construction of inefficient factories and enterprises because, when we built "A," we did not know that there was a "B" or "C." Now, we must eliminate these inefficiencies through planning. It is also necessary to clearly determine the capabilities of mechanized and rudimentary means of transportation, both large and small, so that river transport is organized all the way into all places that have water, to those places where cargo can be carried to its destination or where another form of transportation must be provided. During the past year, there were still many needless arguments over a number of delivery points, arguments which arose because shippers refused to deliver their shipments a mere 10 kilometers further away when they could, as a result of which goods had to be

unloaded from one means of transportation and immediately reloaded onto another.

Organizing river transport during all four seasons of the year and both during the day and at night is an urgent requirement. This is a subject for scientific research, is something that we should try out in a pilot project and then expand. At present, 70 percent of the means of transportation on rivers operate mainly during the day. Although we are doing a better job of operating during all four seasons of the year, we have still not fully developed the potentials that lie in this area.

Another problem is the need for balance between the building of new transportation equipment and the repair of equipment. We must put repair work on a par with new construction, that is, must make equal investments of materials, equipment and capital in both. In our new construction work, importance must be attached to both mechanized and rudimentary means of transportation, to both steel hulls and steel-reinforced cement hulls. Hoang Lien Son, a province that has much wood, should open many enterprises that build wooden boats. Steel, instead of being sent to Hoang Lien Son, should be sent to provinces that have no wood. Balanced does not mean evenly shared.

From 1985 onward, capital will mainly be allocated to state-operated industry for the construction of a fleet of high capacity river ships, at least 100, so that the use of motor transport to transport rice from Haiphong to Hanoi can be reduced by as much as possible. Investments must be centralized in order to get the job done; decentralized, fragmented investments will not work.

The provinces will be supplied with at least 500 tons and as much as 1,500 tons of iron and steel for ship construction. From 70 to 80 percent of this iron and steel will be supplied to state-operated industry because our long-range guideline is to develop the state-operated ship building industry. Right now, we are still emphasizing non-mechanized over mechanized means of transportation, private over state-operated. However, in 1984, this view was virtually reversed. In both repair work and new construction, enterprises need equipment as well as shipyard workers. Because there is not much mechanical work to be done in motor transport these days, mechanics should be transferred to water route transport units and boldly begin working on both repairing and constructing means of transportation. As regards port facilities, the province must have a central port and local ports within the districts. Port facilities are constructed of many different materials: concrete, iron, steel and wood. They are designed to be economical to build and to serve many different functions and are not always made with driven steel or concrete pilings. It is suggested that the provinces plan and launch a truly energetic port construction program. The vitality of a port lies in its stevedores; here, professional forces must be coordinated with semi-professional forces. Semi-professional stevedores should be employed wherever port operations are considered to be seasonal. Stevedores must be paid an appropriate wage based on quotas, that is, must be provided with a decent living and, if they have a family, must be able to support a one-child family at a relatively high standard of living. Stevedores must be provided with improved and rudimentary tools, with mechanized and semi-mechanized equipment. In the past we made very efficient shoots and portable docks that were even

somewhat automated in nature. Today, cargo handling equipment has become the weapons by which victory is won. Any province that does not focus its efforts over the next few years on providing this equipment is only talking about doing something.

It has also come time to straighten out transportation charges and service prices. Any locality which feels that it can operate within the general framework should continue to do so. The charge for the transportation of 1 ton/kilometer by river is 0.37 dong but the actual cost has risen to more than 1 dong. This artificial price has caused the state to suffer a continuous loss. Producers have no way to accumulate capital to carry out development and negative phenomena have increased. The provinces must implement the joint ministerial circular on the removal of obstacles from rivers, the removal of sunken ships and boats, the installation of marker buoys, warning signs and signal lights in channels and the replacement of missing beacons. All of this work must be performed in a continuous, steadfast manner while agitating among the people to participate in the maintenance of security. Some dredgers now in use on rivers are inadequate for the job. The ministry and the provinces must invest in additional dredgers in order to develop this work. In the South, they have long had the practice of digging canals that are more than 3 meters deep and 25 meters wide by using a cable and bucket. They very efficiently dig 5 to 6 kilometers per year. Why don't we in the North have this practice?

The coordination center, the soul of control operations, must be strengthened to establish coordination between means of transportation and the owners of cargo and gradually rationalize plans and planning. The provinces must set up coordination centers to provide control and eliminate bottlenecks. These coordination centers must know how to utilize the information provided by the central level and the province to the communications centers, to the districts and basic units...to manage their work.

Thus, in transportation, the more we reduce the number of trans-shipment points, the better. By a division of management responsibilities, we do not mean carving up the sector, but establishing joint transportation, transportation in which there are ties among transport units. As regards cargo handling, it must be examined from the standpoint of forces, equipment and policies.

One shortcoming of the ministry has been its failure to issue regulations governing transport agents. The ministry will try to draft these regulations for promulgation by the state.

Finally, in the restructuring, reorganization and management of production, efforts must be made to develop the forces of the state-operated sector and strengthen the forces of cooperatives by carrying out the transformation of private shippers and agitating among them to join a cooperative. The districts that have strong, well run river transport cooperatives should upgrade them to state-operated units.

It is my hope that when you return to your provinces following the conclusion of this conference that you will take concrete action, overcome the inertia

that exists, develop every existing potential and make the greatest possible effort to implement your production plan with high productivity, quality and efficiency. It is also my hope that there be emulation among the provinces and, within them, among the districts for the purpose of strongly developing river transport in a manner worthy of its strategic importance.

7809

CSO: 4209/203

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RIVER TRANSPORT PROBLEMS OF MEKONG DELTA OUTLINED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 84 p 5

[Investigative report by Le Phu Khai: "The River Transport Situation in the Mekong Delta"]

[Excerpt] The Problems Within River Transport in the Mekong Delta

Very favorable conditions exist for river transport within the Mekong Delta and the river transport sector has recorded good results during the past several years. Recently, however, as the need to transport grain from the western provinces to Ho Chi Minh City and the need to transport agricultural supplies and rural building materials from Ho Chi Minh City to the western provinces have risen, the river transport sector of this region has, generally speaking, failed to meet these requirements of socio-economic development. This situation has been due to the following several reasons:

--First, continued adjustments and improvements must be made to the socialist transformation and reorganization of river transport within the region. The experience of Tien Giang and Long An Provinces in selecting a suitable form of organization for the initial stage, namely, their decision to assemble practically all means of transportation with a capacity of 25 tons or more within one main transport cooperative managed by the provincial level, is an experience that is entirely consistent with the situation, conditions and capabilities of the state administration on the provincial level within this region. At the transport cooperative managed by the provincial level, the state controls the transport plan, supplies fuel, sets transportation charges, collects business revenues and so forth and cooperative members continue to be responsible for maintaining, operating and repairing means of transportation. On this basis, these cooperatives will gradually be upgraded to high level cooperatives.

Since its establishment, the Rach Gam Cooperative has always completed the tasks and plans assigned to it well. In 1979, the cooperative only transported 38 million tons/kilometers/year. In 1983, this figure rose to 48.5 million tons/kilometers/year. The cooperative's total output rose from 1.1 million during its first year of operation to 28 million in 1983. Since it was established, not one member of the cooperative has asked to leave the cooperative. Besides this main cooperative, there are plans to gradually

build a medium-sized state-operated transport enterprise and assemble the remaining boats (less than 25 tons) in transport cooperatives on the district level. Long An Province also has a cooperative that is managed by the provincial level, the Vam Co Cooperative, a rather strong cooperative that has been playing an effective role ever since it was established. However, there are still some provinces that have done virtually nothing to establish transport cooperatives on the district level. In many districts, large numbers of boats are being drawn into the transportation of goods controlled by the free market. In one province, the communications sector, instead of closely managing large boats, has allowed the various sectors to establish their own transport units. As a result, the communications sector has its hands tied when it comes to assembling boats for major transportation campaigns of the province or the central level. One province began by immediately establishing large transportation corporations. Unable to manage them properly, it was forced to "dismantle" these corporations and start over. Today, it still has nothing! All of the problems mentioned above can be resolved and the new requirements involved in building and developing the economy of the region can be met only if river transport is quickly reorganized and restructured.

--Secondly, there is a lack of balance between transportation and cargo handling. The number of days that boats must wait to be unloaded has steadily risen over the years. In the transportation of rice within these provinces, this figure has risen from an average of 4 days in 1977 to 5 days on 1978, 10 days in 1979, 15 days in 1980 and 20 days in 1981. In recent years, although this figure has declined, it has not declined enough to meet requirements. The causes of this situation are many. However, it is mainly due to a shortage of bags, to the failure of some localities to set up professional cargo handling units and to low productivity in cargo handling. On the other hand, in its construction of storehouses, wharves and storage yards, the grain sector has not given appropriate attention to the movement of cargo handling equipment. In particular, mention must be made of the widespread negative phenomena recently seen among stevedores. Seizing upon the desire on the part of owners of cargo to have their cargo unloaded quickly, stevedores have brazenly demanded bribes. An example: on 4 June 1984, despite the fact that the grain cadres of Chau Thanh District in Kien Giang Province had worked very hard to complete the paper work required by a fleet of boats coming from another province to transport rice to Ho Chi Minh City under a contract with the central level, stevedores at the Giai Phong 6 Storehouse of Giuc Tuong Village in Chau Thanh District took advantage of an approaching storm to demand money from the shipper. When looking into this incident, the village secretary let it be known that these stevedores had been given priority in the purchase of oranges, betel nut and retail rice. With that, a large number of persons asked to join the village's stevedore unit. Still, things did not remain quiet. At another storehouse, Giai Phong 5 (also in Chau Thanh District, Kien Giang Province), stevedores threatened to "break open your bags" if the shipper did not pay them a "differential." These are remote places, places viewed as "rustic." Yet, in the cities and municipalities of the region, negative phenomena among stevedores increase in direct proportion to how "bustling" a place is!

--Thirdly, about 500 cubic meters of Hopea and Shorea wood are needed by each province each year for the repair of hulls. Also needed are some basic spare parts, such as pistons, piston rings, pumps and so forth to repair engines and "salvage" a number of boats that have been taken out of service because of the parts shortage. In the present situation, a larger investment must be made in repair work than in the construction of new means of transportation.

--Fourthly, making maximum use of two-way transportation within the cargo transportation plans assigned to the sector by the province and the central level would enable basic units to increase their transport capacity, reduce their fuel consumption and lower their production costs.

Recently, in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation has been guiding the river transport sector of the Mekong Delta in urgently intensifying and strengthening the transformation of the sector, reconfirming the provincial level transportation cooperative and the provincial level state-operated transportation enterprise as models of development and dismantling the other forms of organization on the provincial level. Every effort is being made to build and strengthen the district level transportation cooperatives so that they are fully capable of playing the main role in communications and transportation within the district, thereby helping to build the district level in every respect. Efforts are also being made to establish water route transportation units within the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

If the problems mentioned above are quickly resolved, the river route transport sector of the Mekong Delta will surely play a larger role in the years ahead.

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CSO: 4209/203

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW TRIBAL DIALECTS BROADCAST--The Ha Bac Province's radio broadcasting station recently aired an additional program in the Tuy and Nung dialects. Radio stations of the four mountainous districts [of the province] relayed the program to serve minority peoples during appropriate times. [Text] [Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 7 Dec 84 p 4] 9458

CSO: 4209/219

LABOR

BRIEFS

WORKFORCE REDISTRIBUTION--Hanoi, VNA, 5 Mar--Redistribution of the workforce has been completed in many districts as a prerequisite for the program of social and economic development at the district level. The agricultural sector is accounting for more than 80 percent of the national work force. In southern provinces, redistribution of the workforce has been conducted alongside the transformation of agriculture, trade and handicrafts, with a view to building an agro-industrial economic structure in the district. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 5 Mar 85 OW]

JOBS FOR HANOI YOUTH--Hanoi, VNA, 4 Mar--The "Young People's Coal Mining Enterprise" and the "Young People's General Team for Capital Construction" have just been set up by the Hanoi Youth Union, attracting thousands of young people. In co-ordination with other concerned services, the Hanoi Youth Union launched a propaganda campaign through which almost 2,000 young people were selected for the Capital Construction Service. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union at the precinct and ward levels has made surveys on young people who are still jobless, their aspirations and abilities, to introduce them to different branches. It also organized voluntary labour teams, drawing more than 4,000 young people to take part in digging reservoirs; dredging rivers...and got work for them at many factories, public offices, marketing cooperatives and servicing groups. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0732 GMT 4 Mar 85 OW]

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